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Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

VOL. 4.---NO. 36.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1848.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1200 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

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TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
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DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
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WILMINGTON, N. C.

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Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[41 12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq.,
G. W. DAVIS, Esq. JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c. Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec 8—18-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

Drugs.
SEIDLITZ and Soda Powders, Pearl Barley, Pr. Jalaap, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Gum Opium, Read Sarsaparilla, rasped Bermuda Arrow Root, &c. &c. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.
344 Druggists and Chemists.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.
FRENCH, German, and American Perfumery Hair Cloth, Nail, Comb, and Tooth Brushes, Pomatum Hair Oil, Hair Dye, Soaps, Tooth Paste and Powder, a great variety. For sale by
14 LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists.

Public Documents.

Reply of Mr. Marcy.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 21, 1848.
(CONCLUDED.)

My reply to your accusations force me to expose some of your mistatements of fact.—You allege that the expedition, for the want of the "ten vessels," was delayed from the 15*th of January* to the 9th of March. You certainly mean to be understood that on the 15th of January your troops were ready to embark, and were delayed for want of these transports. But this was not so; and I am indebted to you for most abundant proof to establish your inaccuracy. The great body of your troops for the expedition was drawn from Gen. Taylor's command at Monterey and in the interior of Mexico; and no part of them had reached either the Brazos or Tampico—the points of embarcation—on the 15th of January. In your letter of the 12th of that month to Gen'l Brooke, at New Orleans, you said: "I have "now to state that it is probable the troops I "have called for from Gen. Taylor's immedi-"ate command to embark here (the Brazos) "and at Tampico, will not reach those points "till late in the present month, (January,) say "about the 25th." In a letter to me of the 26th of January, you remark that Gen. Butler responded to your call for the troops with the utmost promptitude, and that Gen. Worth made an admirable movement. "The head "of his division arrived with him at the "mouth of the Rio Grande the day before "yesterday," (24th January.) When the remainder came up, is not stated; yet one of your "naked historical facts" places the whole command at the points of embarcation waiting for the "ten vessels" at least nine days before the actual arrival of any part of them.—But if they had been there, why should they have been detained for these vessels? In the same letter—written but two days after the arrival of the head of the first division, and probably before the other troops had come up—you say that "the Quartermaster General, "(Bevet Major General Jesup, at New Or-"leans,) I find, has taken all proper measures "with judgment and promptitude to provide "everything depending on his department for "the despatch and success of my expedition." If more was wanted, cumulated proof might be drawn from the same source—your own correspondence—to show not only that this charge against me has no foundation in truth, but that you can have no apology for having preferred it.

After showing how unfortunate you have been in your specific charges, I may with propriety meet those of a general and sweeping character with a less particular detail of proofs to show their groundlessness.

Though the "ten vessels" were not, for the very sufficient reasons I have assigned, sent out in ballast from the Atlantic cities; yet a very large number were sent thence with stores, supplies, and troops, to co-operated in the expedition.

In General Jesup's letter to me of the 17th inst., a copy of which is sent herewith, he states that fifty-three ships, barques, brigs and schooners, were sent from the north, and the department actually furnished at New Orleans, Brazos, and Tampico, for the army, before it took up the line of march into the interior, one hundred and sixty-three vessels.

I have alluded to the large number of surf boats, and the great difficulty of procuring them, as the cause of the delay in their arrival. I have also a similar reason to offer in reply to your complaint for not having seasonably received the siege train and ordnance supplies. The delay is to be ascribed to the enormously large outfit you required. If it was necessary, and despatch was used in procuring it, no one is in fault. If too large, you certainly should not regard as a reprehensible delay the time necessarily taken up in preparing it. To show that it was large, and required much time to procure it, I will select from many a single item. You demanded from eighty to one hundred thousand ten-inch shells, and forty or fifty mortars of like calibre. This enormous quantity of shells—about four thousand tons—was mostly to be manufactured after you left Washington. All the furnaces in the country, willing to engage in the business, were set to work; but, with the utmost diligence and despatch, the supply of this one article, or even two-thirds of it, having to be manufactured and transported to the seaboard from the furnaces, (located in most instances in the interior of the country,) at a season of the year when water communications were obstructed by ice, could not be ready to be sent forward to you in many months after your departure from Washington. Had your requisitions been moderate—and undoubtedly more moderate ones would have sufficed—they could have been furnished at a much ealier period.

The memorandum which you left "for the siege-train and ammunition therefor," was submitted to me by the Ordnance Department, on the 26th of November, with an intimation that it could not be complied with in season for the expedition to go forward as early as you had contemplated. I endorsed upon it, "*comply with the above as far as practicable;*" and this order, I am satisfied, after full examination, was faithfully executed.

What could be done at Washington, was promptly done. You had with you the Quartermaster General, with all the means at the command of the War Department, and with unrestricted authority to do whatever you might require. He was under your supervision, and subject to your orders, able and willing to execute them. You have never intimated that he, in any respect, failed in his duty; but, on the contrary, you have spoken in highly commendatory terms of his efficient services.

I have already quoted your acknowledgment that he had taken all proper measures with judgment and promptitude to provide everything depending on his department for the despatch and success of your expedition. In an issue of fact between you and the head of the War Department, his testimony, next to your own confession, is the best that can be offered to correct your misstatements and to refute your charges.

In his letter to me of the 2d of January, 1847, he says: "General Scott left for the in-"terior on the 29th ultimo, and I am taking "active measures to have everything depend-"ing upon me ready for his operations. The "quartermaster's department, I find, is called "upon to do a great deal that should be done "by other branches of the staff. So far as "Gen. Scott's operations go, I shall have eve-"rything done that is necessary, whether it "belongs to my department or to other depart-"ments to do it."

You had with you, and subject to your orders, not only the Quartermaster General, but officers of the other staff departments. They did not look to the War Department, but to yourself, for directions; and it was your duty, and not mine, to see that your requirements were complied with. That they were so, to the utmost practicable extent, I have no reason to doubt; but if they were not, the fault, if any, is not with the War Department.—You also gave the instructions in relation to providing the means of land transportation, and the officers charged with that duty were under your immediate control; and if there is blame anywhere for any deficiency in this respect, it cannot be imputed to the War Department. Your whole correspondence with me, and the staff officers with you, shows that you very properly took upon yourself the whole charge of giving directions in this matter. In a letter to Captain Hetzel, senior quartermaster at the Brazos, speaking on this subject of the land transportation which may be needed after the descent on the enemy's coast near Vera Cruz, you say: "I have already "discussed and arranged with you the detail "of the *early* land transportation train," &c.—On the 19th of March, you furnished General Jesup with your estimates and directions on this subject. The staff officers being with you, and under your orders, nothing further was, or properly could be, required or expected to emanate from Washington, beyond the supply of funds; and, this being done, if you were disappointed in not realizing your expectations, you have not a colorable pretence for imputing blame to "the head of the War Department."

As a just ground of complaint, and a matter of accusation, you refer to your deficiency of means to make the descent, and to capture the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and assume that the extent of that deficiency was the difference between what you received and what you required. It would be quite as correct reason to say, that what you had having proved sufficient for the purpose, that difference showed the extent of the errors in your estimate. The truth lies, perhaps, between the two extremes. You had less, probably, than you should have had, and you required much more than was necessary. That you did not have more, and, indeed, all you asked for, I have already shown was not the fault of the War Department.

Gen. Jesup was with you at Vera Cruz, saw your means, and is capable of forming an estimate of their sufficiency. He is, as his letter herewith shows, disposed to be just, and even generous to your fame. To his opinion on the subject, no well-founded exception can be taken. He says, in reference to your complaints on account of a deficient supply of surf-boats, siege-train, and ordnance stores: "The result shows that he (General Scott) had surf-boats and stores enough!" And of the delay of which you complain, he fully exonerates the War Department, and ascribes the whole to yourself, and to unavoidable accidents. The imputation that you were *designedly* crippled in your means, is a charge as preposterous as it is unfounded.

I am aware that the execution of some of the many arrangements for the Vera Cruz expedition was obstructed and delayed by accidents, but they were such as common sagacity could not foresee, or human agency control. They were not, however, more than a considerate mind, bringing into view all the vast difficulties of the case, would have expected. When your complaints on this subject were first received here, evincing, as they did, that you intended to hold the department responsible for every untoward event, the heads of the several bureaus were called on by me to show how they had executed the duties which had been confided to them, particularly in regard to matters referred to by you. The evidence they presented of having done all that was required, or could have been expected, convinced me—and I venture to say that, on a full examination, it will satisfy any mind open to conviction—that all your complaints, so far as they imputed blame to the War Department, or any of its branches, are unfounded. It will do much more—it will show that great industry, promptness, uncommon capacity, and extraordinary exertions, in relation to everything connected with the war, have characterized the action of each of these subordinate departments. As a commendation justly merited by these several branches of the department, assailed as they are indirectly by you, I see no good reason for withholding my opinion, that an instance cannot be found where so much has been done, and well done, in so short a time, by any similar body of officers under similar circumstances.

As you have, by implication, laid a heavy hand upon the bureau which is charged with the onerous duties of executing the laws and orders for raising and sending forward the recruits and levies, I feel bound to affirm that you have done to that branch of the public service the greatest injustice. No industry has been spared—no possible effort omitted—to raise the forces which were authorized, and to send them to their destination within the briefest practicable period. The numerous orders issued from the Adjutant General's office, and its voluminous correspondence on that subject, will sustain this assertion.

You have pressed with unwonted zeal the charge in relation to diverting the detachments of the new regiments under Gen'l Cadwalader's command to the Brazos, and have indulged in the wildest speculations as to the sad consequences which attended this imputed error. Assuming that my orders diverted these troops, or any others, (an assertion which I shall controvert hereafter,) the circumstances justified the measure. The critical condition of Gen'l Taylor, according to all accounts received here at that time, is stated in my letter to you of the 22d of March. To show that the department acted properly, though it incurred your reproof, it is necessary to recall the facts as they then appeared here. They are presented in the following extract from that letter:

"The information which has just reached us in the shape of rumors, as to the situation of Gen'l Taylor, and the forces under his command, has excited the most painful apprehensions for their safety. It is almost certain that Santa Anna has precipitated the large army he had collected at San Luis de Potosi upon Gen'l Taylor; and it may be that the General has not been able to maintain the advanced position he had seen fit to take at Agua Nueva, but has been obliged to fall back on Monterey. It is equally certain that a Mexican force has been interposed between Monterey and the Rio Grande, and that it has interrupted the line of communication between the two places, and seized large supplies which were on the way to Gen'l Taylor's army.

"If the hostile force between the Rio Grande and Gen'l Taylor's army is as large as report represents it, our troops now on that river may not be able to re-establish the line, nor will it, perhaps, be possible to place a force there sufficient for the purpose, in time to prevent disastrous consequences to our army, unless aid can be afforded from the troops under your immediate command.

"From one to two thousand of the new recruits for the ten regiments, from this quarter, will be on the way to the Brazos in the course of three or four days. All the other forces will be directed to that point, and every effort made to relieve Gen'l Taylor from his critical situation. You will have been fully apprized before this can reach you of the condition of things in the valley of the Rio Grande, and at the headquarters of Gen'l Taylor, and have taken, I trust, such measures as the importance of the subject requires. I need not urge upon you the fatal consequences which would result from any serious disaster which might befal the army under Gen'l Taylor, nor do I doubt that you will do what is in your power to avert such a calamity."

The course pursued by the War Department on that occasion, which you convert into a charge, must, on revision, I think, commend itself to general approbation. Had it been indifferent to the alarming condition of General Taylor's army, and forborne to use, at the earliest moment, the most energetic measures to guard against the fatal consequences of its defeat, then too probable, it would have deserved an arraignment as severe as that which you have made against it for having done its duty in that critical emergency. When you first received the reasons assigned for the course adopted here, they appear to have been satisfactory. In your despatch of the 28th of April, you say: "Yesterday I learned, by "your letter of the 22d, and the Adjutant "General's of the 26th ult., that all the re-"cruits of the regiment—some 3,000—raised "or likely to be raised in time for this army, "have been ordered to the Rio Grande." You did not then intimate the slightest dissatisfaction—not even a premonitory symptom of that deep distress with which, instantly on Mr. Trist's arrival in Mexico, you represent yourself to have been seized. It is a coincidence not unworthy of notice, that the letter containing your first condemnatory remark on this subject was written on the day of the date of Mr. Trist's first note to you, and only the day before your cautious reply to it; and in both you assail the War Department. Your withering disappointment seems to have slumbered for ten days, and then to have been aroused by the appearance of Mr. Trist in Mexico and your quarrel with him. If the order from the War Department had in fact "diverted" the forces with Gen'l Cadwalader, still it was fully justified by the threatening aspect of affairs on the Rio Grande; but I am quite sure it did not divert them. No previous order from the Department had designated any other place of rendezvous than the Brazos for the troops that were to join your column. It was well understood, before you left Washington, that all the troops for both armies were to be sent to that place, and there to fall under your command.

This arrangement was not, nor was it expected that it would be here changed, until you had penetrated so far into the enemy's country as to render your communications with that place of general rendezvous difficult and dangerous.

You also complain that the order was not countermanded. If there had been such an order, and it had been countermanded, what would have been the consequence? The troops would have gone forward from the United States under the former orders of the department, which would have taken them to the same place.

You allege that "the news of the victory "of Buena Vista reached Washington in time "to countermand Cadwalader's orders for the "Rio Grande before his departure from New "Orleans." I notice this specification of neglect of duty, to show the extent to which you have carried your fault-finding, and the industry with which you have searched for occasions to indulge it.

Your assumption is, that the news of the victory of Buena Vista should have satisfied the War Department that Cadwalader's forces were not needed on the Rio Grande; and the omission to countermand, as soon as that news was received, the orders to send them there, was a neglect deserving severe animadversion. How did you act under similar circumstances? With better means of information as to the actual condition of the Rio Grande frontier, after the victory of Buena Vista, you did not deem it prudent, after being forty-one days in possession of the news of that victory, to issue positive orders to remove a single man from that frontier; yet you venture to censure me for not having sent the troops away the moment the news reached Washington.

You received information of that victory on or before the 14th of March, for on that day you proclaimed it in orders to your army. On the 25th of April, more than forty days thereafter, you issued an order to the commanding officer at the Brazos to embark for Vera Cruz "such detachments of the new regiments as may have been ordered by the War Department to Point Isabel;" but you made it conditional with reference to the safety of the line of the Rio Grande; and said to that officer, that you relied upon his "sound judgment to "determine on the spot whether that line "would not be too much exposed by the with-"drawal of the troops in question." Thus it appears that you do not hesitate to impute neglect of duty to me, for not having adopted and acted on the conclusion that the line of the Rio Grande was safe the moment I heard of the victory of Buena Vista; but, when acting on the same subject, you dared not adopt that conclusion, although you had been in possession of the same information forty-one days. Your own conduct in this matter completely refutes this charge of yours against the War Department. It does more; it shows how rash and inconsiderate you have been in selecting topics for attack.

But the most serious consequences are attributed to the long delay of these troops at the Brazos. For your sake, I sincerely hope these consequences are much exaggerated, because I am quite confident it will be shown that you alone are responsible for the delay. The War Department did not—and it was proper that it should not—issue any order in regard to the movement of the troops after their arrival in Mexico. The order from the department of the 30th of April, making a division of the new levies between the two columns, does not contradict this assertion, for these levies were then mostly within the United States; only portions of them had then reached Mexico. Until this order took effect, the troops at the Brazos, and, indeed, on the Rio Grande and with Gen'l Taylor, were under your entire and unrestricted command. As to this matter, you were under no misapprehension; for on the 25th of April, before you were informed what had been done here to secure the Rio Grande line, you issued an order in relation to the troops at the Brazos. This place, you well knew, was the general rendezvous of the new levies from the United States, and before you sailed on your expedition to Vera Cruz you were notified that the Mexican army were advancing upon General Taylor. To have assumed that you had not left at the Brazos, with a view to meet any probable contingency, orders for the proper disposition of the troops which were, or might be sent there, would have implied an opinion that you wanted suitable qualifications for the high station which had been assigned to you.

These troops were a part of your command, and subject to your orders; and if they remained one day at the Brazos after it was there known that they were not needed on the Rio Grande line, and would be serviceable with your column, the fault was entirely your own, and in nowise imputable to the War Department. If your opinion be not extravagant—and you say it is not—that but for the diversion of Gen'l Cadwalader's forces from you, and the "much precious time" lost at the Brazos, you "might easily have taken this city [Mexico] in the month of June, and at one-fifth of the loss sustained in August and September," you have, indeed, a most fearful account to settle with your country.

I cannot, however, but regard your speculative opinions on this subject as fanciful and wild. You really over estimate the force which landed at the Brazos and subsequently joined you. From the best calculation which can be made from data in the Adjutant General's office, the number was much less than you imagine, and did not probably exceed one thousand. As the refutation of your charge against the department for diverting these troops is in nowise impaired by the number, be it more or less, it is not import to inquire into that matter. But there is a question of serious import, to which I think the country will expect you to answer.

If these new levies, which had just entered the service, would have enabled you to capture the city of Mexico in June, with a comparatively small loss, why did you, at the very time you discovered that they were so much needed, and would have been so useful, send away from your army three times as many volunteers, who had been many months in service, and were, as you acknowledge, "respectable in discipline and efficiency," and who had distinguished themselves at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, and, in the hour of peril, had fought by the side of your veteran troops, and merited an honorable share in the glory of those memorable conflicts? The period of their engagement had not expired. When thus, sent away, but one of the seven regiments had less than thirty, and most of them had more than forty-five days to serve. According to your own opinion, concurred in by the department, they could have been legally retained on your line of operations till the last hour of their engagement. If not deemed expedient to take them on towards Mexico with you, their services, at that critical period, would have been of inestimable value in holding the post at Jalapa—so important, and so unexpectedly abandoned—and in keeping open a communication between Vera Cruz and your headquarters, whereby supplies, munitions, and recruits could be safely and expeditiously forwarded to you. Had this been done, you would have been spared the trouble of inditing many items of grievance and complaints against the War Department for having failed to furnish them. If you had retained the twelve months' volunteers until the end of their agreement—and no sufficient reason has yet been shown for their premature discharge—you might, for a season at least, have received, without much obstruction, supplies from the main depot on the Gulf; the army might have been strengthened by re-inforcements at an earlier period; and many of the revolting scenes of barbarity on the road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, in which so many lives of our fellow-citizens have been sacrificed by the ruthless guerilleros, would not have occurred.

Another and still more lamentable calamity is, I think, fairly to be ascribed to the early obstruction of this important line of communication. The brave and patriotic men who were hurried on to Mexico, in small detachments, in order to re-inforce your army, were unexpectedly, but necessarily detained at Vera Cruz until the numbers there collected were sufficient to force their way through the strong guerilla bands which held the difficult passes on the Jalapa road. While thus detained on that inhospitable coast, in the sickly season, they were exposed to the attacks of a wasting pestilence, more formidable, and, as it unfortunately proved, more destructive, than the Mexican army.

When the unwelcome news of the premature discharge of this large body of volunteers was received here, unaccompanied by any explanation to show the necessity of the act, it excited very general surprise and regret. Its consequences were at once foreseen; but the step had been taken, and could not be retraced. It was loudly condemned. Many did not believe that a measure which appeared to be so unwise and so injurious to the operations of the army, could have emanated from yourself; but they were less charitable towards the President and Secretary of War. Both were denounced for what you had done; they were unscrupulously charged with weakness and incapacity; with being actuated by hostility to you, and a desire to secure popularity with the volunteers. Nor were these bitter assaults intermitted, until it began to be suspected that they were misdirected.

If you really regarded, on the 6th of May, the augmentation of your forces as being of such vital importance, it is almost as difficult to account for the course taken to re-engage the volunteers, as for their premature discharge. I am misled by information, on which I ought to rely, if many of these volunteers would not have continued in the service, if proper measures had been taken a Jalapa, while they were indulging the hope of participating in further triumphs, and of being among those who would enjoy the enviable distinction of first entering as victors the proud capital of the Mexican republic. Though the subject was there presented to their consideration, no vigorous efforts seem to have been made—no attempt to form new companies—or to muster them into service, until this powerful inducement was weakened or withdrawn—until they had been detached from a victorious army, as if no longer deemed worthy to be a part of it—sent sixty miles towards their homes into a pestilential region, and there brought within the systematic influence of the sentiments which was natural that many should feel and manifest at the moment of embarking to return to their families and friends. Considering the manner in which the President's order on this subject was attempted to be executed, it is not strange that, among more than three thousand patriotic volunteers, sent away by your order of the 4th of May, only about "fifteen individuals" were found willing to re-engage.

You seem to have suddenly conceived the notion of converting the army, "like Cortez," "*into a self-sustaining machine;*" and, to make the resemblance between yourself and the Spanish hero more complete, you indulged a dream of fancy, until you seem to have adopted it as a matter of belief, that you were "doomed at Washington: and you became, "like him, always afraid that the next ship "or messenger might recall or further cripple" you. It should not be forgotten, that the design of this unaccountable military movement was *first* communicated to Mr. Trist, before you had given any intimation of it to your government, and while under the perturbation of mind which his unwelcome presence in Mexico had produced. Had you confided this extraordinary plan of a campaign to him after the "happy change" in your relations—after you had digested his "farrago of insolence, conceit, and arrogance"—and after he, too, mistaking notoriety for fame, had sought to win it by disobeying the orders of his government, defying its authority, and assailing its conduct—this distinguishing mark of your confidence in him would have caused much less surprise. This novel conception, so suddenly adopted, was as suddenly carried out; your army was, indeed, converted "into a self-sustaining machine;" you discharged the twelve months' volunteers, and broke up your posts at Jalapa and on the way to your main depot, "resolved," as you announced, "no longer to depend on Vera Cruz or home"—you put yourself beyond the reach of the supplies which had been provided by the government, and rendered yourself, in a great measure, inaccessible to the recruits and levies (except in strong parties) which had been raised to augment your command. In this way, you rendered unavailing, for a time at least, all that had been or could be done by the assiduous and incessant labors of the War Department in all its branches; and then you recklessly put forth the groundless complaint of "a total want of support and sympathy" from it.

Your letter of the 25th of July, which was not received at Washington until the 30th of December last, abounds with complaints against the department, and refers in strong terms to the wants and sufferings of the army at that time. Before you ventured to make its then destitute condition a ground of charge against the War Department, you ought to have recollected that these afflictions fell upon it in the midst of your experiment of making it "a self-sustaining machine"—and were the legitimate fruits of that experiment. These sufferings came upon it before your estimated period of isolation from "Vera Cruz and home" had half expired. When you had designedly and unnecessarily abandoned both, and entered upon your self-sustaining position, "cut off from all supplies and reinforcements from home, until perhaps late in November," by what pretence of justice do you complain of the War Department for the distresses you thus voluntarily inflicted upon yourself and the gallant army under your command? Something very different from censure and reproof is due for the extraordinary efforts which were successfully made to reach you with recruits and supplies in your sequestered situation, and to rescue you from the embarrassments in which your ill-judged measures had involved you. I have brought into view this unaccountable movement of yours, with no purpose to make any comment upon it as a military measure, but solely to show that the evils resulting from it are not just grounds of accusation against the War Department, and that the labored attempt to pervert them to such a purpose discloses the manner and spirit with which you have executed the assumed task of its accuser.

As you have indulged in the widest range of speculation in regard to the alleged sinister motives and covert designs of others, I feel less reluctant to present my views as to the main object of your last communication.—Throughout the whole of it, and particularly in the concluding part, you manifest the utmost solicitude to place yourself in the position of an injured and persecuted man. With all the aid you can derive from dexterous strategy, you will be likely to fail in your attempt, unless you can have the full benefit of your high coloring of some facts, and your forgetfulness of others, together with all your fanciful conjectures and surmises. Your recall is, you assert, the long suspended "blow of power," which you had the sagacity clearly to predict. It is somewhat remarkable that your predictions preceded the events which you imagine provoked that blow. As early as the 25th of July, soon after "the happy change in my (your) relations, both official and private, with Mr. Trist," you looked, you say, "to be dismissed from the service of my (your) country." If your recall can be regarded as a dismissal, you are entitled to all the credit of the fulfilment of your own early prediction.

In presenting in its true light the President's compliance with your own request to be recalled, which you now denominate your dismissal, I may be obliged to strip it of the embellishments you have ingeniously thrown around it; though, in doing this, you may be deprived of much upon which you depend to sustain your claim to be considered a persecuted man.

As early as June, you begged to be recalled. You allege that this application was "rebukingly declined." This is not saying the exact thing. The reply to your request was, "that it would be decided with exclusive re-"ference to the public good. When that "shall render it proper in his [the President's] "opinion to withdraw you from your present "command, his determination to do so will be "made known to you." This was not a denial, but a suspension of present action, accompanied with an assurance of future action on the subject. Your request was still pending; a regard to the public good then stood in the way of the immediate gratification of your wishes; but the President promised to act definitively on the question when that obstacle should be removed. Judging from the state of things at the headquarters of the army in January, he concluded that it was removed, and that he ought no longer to require of you reluctant service as commanding general. This certainly cannot be called persecution or punishment. I do not deem it proper to comment on the state of things at the headquarters of the army, to which allusion is made in the letter granting your request; nor to express an opinion as to the share of responsibility therefor, which rests upon yourself or others; that matter is, to a considerable extent, involved in the investigations before the court of inquiry now sitting in Mexico. Your request to be recalled, thus ultimately granted, was prefaced with imaginary complaints, which could not be passed without notice, nor noticed without exposing their groundlessness. If the exposition has given offence, you can blame only yourself for introducing complaints so entirely unfounded.

The crowning outrage, as you regard it, is the simple fact that you, and "the three arrested officers," "are all to be placed together "before the same court—the innocent and the "guilty—the accuser and the accused; the "judge and his prisoners are delt with alike." "Most impartial justice!" you exclaim. And why is it not impartial justice? On what ground of right can you claim to have your case discriminated from theirs? It is true you have assumed to be their judge, and have pronounced them guilty; and complain and repine that the laws of the country do not allow you, their accuser, to institute a court to register your decree. But you are not their rightful judge, although they *were* your prisoners. Before that court you all stand on the same level, and all have equal rights. Though you may have the self-satisfying conviction that you are innocent and they are guilty, the government could act upon no such presumption. By becoming an accuser, you did not place yourself beyond the reach of being accused; and unless you are clothed with the immunity of despotic power, and can claim the benefit of the maxim "that the King can do no wrong," I know not why your conduct, when made the subject of charges, may not be investigated by a court of inquiry; nor can I perceive what other or better right you have to complain of and arraign the government, than the other officers whom you have accused, and whose cases, with yours, were referred to the same court. If yours is a hard case, theirs is not less so. If you can rightfully complain of persecution by the government, so can they, with equal justice, and an equal claim to public sympathy.

The charges against you did not emanate from the government, nor did they relate to a matter in which it could feel any peculiar interest. Not believing it impossible for you to do wrong, or that you were exempt from all responsibility for whatever you might have done, the government deemed it proper, when charges were preferred against you, coming from a source entitled to respect, to cause them to be investigated. As the usual and mildest mode of proceeding, they were referred to a court of inquiry. Until you can show that you enjoy the transcendental privilege to have your official conduct exempt from all examination in any form whatever, you have no cause to complain of the course taken in regard to the charges against you.

If your extraordinary pretensions are to derive any support from your distinguished services in the field, you ought to be mindful that the three accused officers put under arrest by you have like claims for distinguished services. On the pages of impartial history, their names and their gallant deeds must appear with yours; and no monopolizing claims, seeking "malignant exclusions" at the expense of the "truth of history," will be permitted to rob them of their fair share of the glory won by our gallant army while under your command.

With your assault upon the character of your "erratic brother," I shall not intermeddle; but I must repel your charge that he has been favored for being a political deserter "*to the true faith*"—for signalizing his apostacy by acceptable denunciations of one "to whom he had formerly" professed (& not without cause) the highest obligations. The reasons for not sending your charges against Brevet Major General Worth to the court of inquiry, are set forth in my letter of the 13th of January. I regret that they are so entirely unsatisfactory to you, but am consoled with the assurance that they are in other quarters more favorably received. The errors of your commentary on my letter have arisen from your misapprehention of the text. The principle there laid down is of vital importance to subordinate officers, and in no respect impairs the rights or the authority of those in chief command. As the principles which you arraign are the creations of your own fancy, and have no countenance or support from my letter, I am in no way implicated by "the fatal consequences" you deduce from them. Whether legitimate or fanciful, they do not disturb the positions laid down in my letter.

I cannot, however, but regard your solicitude for the support of discipline to be more ostentatious than profound. When a general at the head of an army of freemen, who do not lose their rights as citizens by becoming soldiers sets up pretensions to dictatorial power—when he contemns the authority of his government, and is much more ready to censure than to execute its orders and instructions—when he denounces as an outrage and a punishment the attempt to submit his acts, charged to be an offence against a subordinate officer, to an investigation in the mildest form—when he administers an indignant reproof to his superior, for upholding the sacred right to appeal, upon which depend the security and protection of all under his command,—such a general sets an example of insubordinate conduct, of wide and withering influence upon sound military discipline.

By extending my comments upon your letter, I might multiply proofs to show that your accusations against the head of the War Department are unjust—that your complaints are unfounded—that the disigns imputed by you to the government, to embarrass your operations, impair your rightful authority as commander, and to offer outrage and insult to your feelings, are all the mere creations of a distempered fancy; but to do more than I have done, would, in my judgment, be a work of supererogation.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to say, that, as one of the President's advisers, I had a *full share* in the responsibility of the act which assigned you to the command of our armies in Mexico. I felt interested, even more than natually appertained to my official position, that success and glory should signalize your operations. It was my duty to bring to your aid the efficient co-operation of the War Department. I never had a feeling that did not harmonize with the full and fair discharge of this duty. *I know it has been faithfully performed.* There are some men for whom enough cannot be done to make them grateful, or even just, unless acts of subserviency and personal devotedness are superadded.—From you I expected bare justice, but have been disappointed. I have found you my accuser. In my vindication, I have endeavored to maintain a defensive line; and if I have gone beyond it at any time, it has been done to repel unprovoked aggression. To your fame I have endeavored to be just. I have been gratified with the many occasions I have had to bear public testimony to your abilities and signal services as a military commander in the field. It has been, and, under any change in our personal relations, it will continue to be, my purpose to be liberal in my appreciation of your distinguished military merits. In respect to your errors and your faults, though I could not be blind, I regret that you have not permitted me to be silent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
U. S. army, Mexico.

QUARTERMASSER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, Feb'y 18, 1848.

SIR: In reply to the complaint of General Scott, in his despatch of the 25th of December, that Lieut. Col. Johnson's train had returned without *one blanket, coat, jacket, or pair of pantaloons*, the small depot at Vera Cruz having been exhausted by the troops under Generals Patterson, Butler, and Marshall, respectively, all fresh from home—I have the honor to state, that if the facts are as set forth by Gen'l Scott, the responsibility lies at other doors than mine. Understanding fully his views and wishes, I made ample provision for the old corps under his command; those corps, I believe, never exceeded in the aggregate seven thousand men; to supply them, I placed in depot at Vera Cruz eleven thousand forage caps; fourteen thousand wool jackets, and four thousand cotton j

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, May 19, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Presidential Elector,

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

AGENCY.—James M. Redmond, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞Mr. Joseph Johnson, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Declined.—We are authorized to state to the Democratic voters of New-Hanover County, that Messrs. Ashe, Williams, and Reid, have declined the nomination tendered to them by the late County Convention. The late period at which they came to this determination precludes their publishing a card this week. They will do so in the next paper, assigning their reasons for declining.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Under present circumstances, taken as we are, by surprise, we think it our duty to make such suggestions as on the impulse of the moment may strike us. The candidates nominated by the late Convention, have declined, for the express purpose, as we understand it, of preserving the harmony of the party. Their motives are the very best. What is to be done? We would suggest that the Democracy of the County would hold meetings in the various Districts, and send Delegates to a County Convention, to be held on Tuesday of next County Court: and we would add, for heaven's sake—for the sake of our dearly cherished principles,—make it a point that the Convention shall be full, and composed of men who have conferred with the people, and can therefore represent them. Let us pull together. We make the above suggestion from the best of motives. Our friends will, of course, exercise their own judgment in the matter. We have done our duty, and we care not for any recompense other than that of a satisfied conscience.

Notice—.We learn that the remains of the lamented Captain Burgwinn will arrive here this morning. We hope the citizens will hold themselves in readiness to receive them as they deserve.

☞Mr. Ward and troupe are performing at the Masonic Hall. We have not had the pleasure of seeing them, but have heard them highly spoken of.

☞For reasons entirely beyond our control, we have been compelled to postpone the discussion of several matters, which we deem important, in this week's paper. We shall endeavor to make up for this in our next Journal.

Hon. Wm. R. King.—We had the pleasure on Monday last of shaking the hand of the Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama. He was on his way to Washington City. He was in fine spirits, looks well, and says he has never enjoyed better health. There is no man in the Union for whom we would sooner vote for Vice President than Mr. King. We think it not improbable that we may have the pleasure of doing so.

☞Col. Paine, of the North Carolina Regiment, passed through this place on Wednesday last, on his way to his residence in Chowan county.

To Correspondents.—We must again ask the indulgence of our correspondents. They will see that we have not room for what we want to say ourselves.

☞We are much obliged to the enterprising proprietors of the *Baltimore Sun*, for a copy of their Extra, containing the *Cambria's* news.

The Vice Presidency—The Hon. Jas. J. McKay.—Our cotemporary, the *North Carolinian*, comes out in gallant style, and presents the name of our distinguished Representative, J. J. McKay, as candidate for the Vice Presidency. We most cordially and heartily join the *Carolinian* in the recommendation.—There is no man in the whole Union, for whom we would vote with more pleasure than Gen. McKay; nor is there any man whose name we have heard spoken of in connection with that office, who more richly deserves it at the hands of the Democratic party. There is not a man in the Union, whose sterling practical Democracy, as well as his undoubted abilities, better qualify him for the high office than Gen. McKay.

Sampson County.—We learn from a gentleman just from Clinton, that the Democrats of Sampson County held a Convention at that place on Tuesday last, when William Faison, jr., was nominated as the candidate of the party for the Senate, and Arthur Brown, (former member,) and W. A. Strong, for the House of Commons, all good men and true.

☞And so the Fayetteville *Observer* cannot afford to let his readers have a "glance" at the Secretary of War's reply to the charges of Gen'l Scott. And this is fair dealing. Stick a pin there.

Maryland.—The regular "Simon Pure" Whig State Convention which assembled in Baltimore on last week, adopted a resolution declaring Henry Clay the first choice of the "Puros" of Maryland. Gen. Taylor was declared, in the same resolution, to be the *second* choice.

Mr. Trist.—This gentleman, says the N. Orleans Delta, after paying a visit to some relatives in the West, will proceed to his residence in Virginia, from whence he will issue an address to the people of the United States, explanatory of his career in Mexico. The world at large may look out for a richly racy document.

☞The Methodist Episcopal Church North, now in Conference in Pittsburgh, Pa., has received Mr. Dickson, the delegate or commissioner from the M. E. Church of England, whilst it has refused to receive Dr. Peirce, a commissioner from the M. E. Church South.

Correspondence.—We promised in our last to give in our next the correspondence between the Committee and Mr. Reid. It will be found below. As we remarked before, Mr. Reid's letter of acceptance is in the very best taste imaginable; modest and to the point:—

Raleigh, April 14, 1848.

Dear Sir: We have the honor to inform you that the Democratic State Convention which assembled on the 12th instant, unanimously nominated you as the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina at the ensuing election. On the part of that Convention we have to say that you are earnestly requested to accept the nomination; and to this authorized solicitation we beg leave to add an expression of the hope that you will consent to be the candidate of our party.

With sentiments of high regard, we are, sir,

Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM S. ASHE,
JNO. W. CUNNINGHAM,
SAMUEL J. PERSON,
} Committee.

Hon. David S. Reid.

Reidsville, Rockingham, May 3, 1848.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 14th ultimo, informing me of my nomination by the State Convention as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, was duly received. The honor thus conferred was unsought and unexpected. Having spent much of my time in political life, it was my settled determination to devote myself entirely, for a while, at least, to private pursuits; and doubting whether my health would permit me to undergo the labor and fatigue of the canvass, I had concluded to decline the nomination.—Subsequent reflection, however, as to the effect of such a course, in disappointing the wishes and expectations of my political friends at this important crisis, has caused me to reverse that determination, and to say to you that I accept the nomination, and tender to you my warmest exertions in behalf of the great principles of the Democratic party.

It will be impossible for me to visit every County in the State between this and the day of the election; but relying upon the active co-operation of the Democratic party, I shall leave home to-morrow to enter upon the canvass, and shall devote whatever energies I may possess to its faithful prosecution.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept my acknowledgements for the courteous manner in which you have discharged the duties assigned you by the Convention.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

DAVID S. REID.

To Messrs. Ashe, Cunningham, and Person, Committee.

MR. REID'S APPOINTMENTS.

For various reasons, Mr. Reid has been induces somewhat to alter his route, and has accordingly made a change in his appointments, as published in the *Standard*. He Spoke at Kinston on Monday, and intended to follow Mr. Manly to Waynesboro' on Tuesday; after that his appointments are as follows:

Snowhill, Greene Co.,	"	18th.
Greenville, Pitt Co.,	"	20th.
Washington, Beaufort Co.,	"	22nd.
Plymouth, Washington Co.,	"	23rd.
Windsor, Bertie Co.,	"	25th.
Halifax, Halifax Co.,	"	29th.
Louisburg, Franklin Co., June		1st.

By pursuing this route Mr. Reid will address the citizens of Wayne during Court week, and also of Beaufort county during Court week there. The only appointment omitted is at Swan Quarter, which Mr. Reid omits on account of the great distance, and the limited notice that has been given. This arrangement we presume will be entirely satisfactory to Mr. R's friends under existing circumstances.—*Newbern Rep., 16th inst.*

☞Our acknowledgments are due to Hon. A. W. Venable for a copy of his speech on Palfrey's resolutions, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 20th ultimo. Did our limits permit, we would very much like to lay it before our readers.

The Trenton Mail.—We are happy in having it in our power to inform our readers that the Post Master General has ordered the contractor to await the arrival of the Wilmington cars at Strickland's Depot. They will now get their papers regularly at Kenansville, Hallsville, Richlands, &c.

Virginia.—The final returns from this State shew that the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature of 27 on joint ballot. Good.

Georgia.—The Whigs of Georgia go for Gen'l Taylor as their first choice. The State Convention nominated Taylor Delegates to the National Convention.

☞The Whigs of Connecticut have determined to send Truman Smith, and Rodger S. Baldwin, as their next Senators in Congress.

New York.—What a great place the city of New York is. Last week was what they call anniversary week in Gotham, when all sorts of imaginable Societies held their anniversaries. Anti-slavery, colonization, anti-capital punishment, &c. &c. Societies are as thick as hops in this great metropolis.

General Scott.—It will be seen from our Mexican news that Gen'l Scott is now on his way to New York—possibly has arrived there. This visit of Gen'l Scott to the City of New York at the present crisis, is something else besides a visit to his family. The Whig Convention meets on the 7th of next month, and doubtless the old hero desires to be on the ground to watch over his interests—to defend himself from a "fire in the rear," either from the Clayites or the Taylorites. In New York, Gen'l Scott has some strong friends amongst the leading Whig politicians, and no doubt he wants to confer with them before the meeting of the Convention.

A Thriving Trade!—There are said to be, in Washington, fifty-one gambling establishments, from the miserable dens in the suburbs, to the fashionable resorts on Pennsylvania Avenue.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

We suppose it would be tantamount to high treason to insinuate that these establishments are pretty largely patronized by grave Senators and the learned Solons of the lower House. *We* don't insinuate any such thing; but if we would only let this old pen run on, we don't know what *it* might say about the matter.

The Court of Inquiry.—This military tribunal assembled yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, at the St. Charles Hotel, for the purpose of taking the testimony of Mr. Alexander Walker, one of the editors of the Delta, and of Mr. McGinnis, also employed in that establishment. The court sat with closed doors, on account of the smallness of the apartment in which it was held, and no members of the press were able to procure admittance for that reason. As the members of the court departed in the afternoon, immediately after dinner, in the steamboat Cincinnati, there was not sufficient time to obtain a transcript from the record of the days proceedings. The only material fact elicited, however, was in the testimony of Mr. Walker, who swore that the interlineations made in the celebrated "Leonidas" letter as published in the Delta, were not made by Gen. Pillow, but were in his own (W.'s) hand writing, and made in the Delta office before the publication of the letter.

N. O. Bulletin, 10th inst.

For the Journal.

Mr. Fulton:—The Democratic State Convention which assembled in the City of Raleigh, on the 12th of April, to nominate a candidate for Governor, acted with discretion in the selection of a candidate for that distinguished station. It has diffused a spirit of union and harmony in the ranks of the Republican party, which will be productive of the most auspicious results. It was the harbinger of a Democratic triumph. And I wish to express my cordial approval of the result of the deliberations of the Convention. The Hon. David S. Reid, the nominee for the office of Governor, will enter the contest with alacrity and zeal, and I hail him as a zealous and gallant champion of the people's rights. I view his nomination as propitious to the cause of Republican principles. I have been intimately acquainted with him ever since the memorable session of the Legislature of 1838, when the notorious Instruction Resolutions, known as the "*Rayner Caucus Resolutions*," were passed, instructing our Senators, Messrs. Brown and Strange. Col. Reid was then a member of the Senate, from the County of Rockingham, and I well remember his able defence of our Senators, and his manly bearing on that occasion. He is a gentleman of unblemished character, whose private virtues are admitted by all; and I feel confident, from a personal knowledge of the man, that the Democratic banner will be borne aloft and in triumph, in the present Gubernatorial canvass. The time for blind party zeal has passed. The time for reason and reflection has arrived. Let the great body of the people calmly and dispassionately consider the means best calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of the country, and I verily believe they will sustain Republican principles.

Our standard has been committed to faithful hands, and with such a sentinel at his post we have no cause for alarm. Our political firmament is brightening from every point of the compass; the rays of light are gleaming above the horizon; the progress of correct principles, and the lights of truth, are beginning to beam throughout our borders, encouraging the faint-hearted, strengthening the weary, administering comfort to the doubting, cheering the desponding, and bringing them, by the power of truth, to the Republican fold.

Our colors are now unfurled to the breeze, and on their broad folds are inscribed in capital letters the name of David S. Reid. Now that the omens of success to the Democracy are most flattering, let us stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith we are made free, having our loins girt about, and our shield and helmet on, as "our safeguard and our tower." Much is to be gained, and nothing lost, by an invincible spirit of energy and perseverance. There was sound sense in the remarks of the negro in the West Indies, who was once trying to explain to the people he was addressing what perseverance meant, and he did it in this way: "It means, my friends," he said, "take right hold—hold fast—hang on—no let go!" Truly, an unconquerable resolution is omnipotent; and it might not be altogether unprofitable to the Democratic party to imitate the energy and perseverance of Wilberforce, and seize and improve even the shortest intervals of action and effort. It was a peculiar trait in the character of Bonaparte to consider nothing impossible which he wished to perform. The most gloomy prospects often disappear before a determined resolution. Such was the spirit and zeal which animated Napoleon, who, when told on the eve of battle that circumstances were against him, he replied, "Circumstances! I make or control circumstances, not bow to them." "Never despair" are two words of dissyllables which may be remembered with both instruction and profit to the timid and the wavering. A despairing man is unfitted for successful intercourse with the world. He cannot overthrow difficulties, nor combat with dangers which "retreat when boldly they're confronted." There is much to stimulate our friends to vigorous and energetic action in behalf of Republican principles. We have nothing to fear from an open discussion of the prominent topics of the day. Our adversaries seem to be possessed of the faculty of supplying with words what they lack in reason; and were the vauntings of the Whig papers to be taken as the only criterion to judge of the strength of the Democratic party in North Carolina, it might well be supposed that their destiny were already sealed, by a decree as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Our Whig friends appear sanguine of success at the next August and November elections, and are in such ecstacies of delight in the mere contemplation of the achievement of victory, as to remind one of the Bourbons, who, during the approaches of Napoleon to Paris, at every success of their enemy, illuminated their houses, until Fouche told them that "they were like a flint, the harder they were *struck* the more *fire* they would show." So, in my humble opinion, it is with our adversaries. They very well understand the game of brag, and the old adage says:—"*Brag* is a good dog, but *Hold Fast* is a better." But time, which is the ultimate arbiter of all human events, can alone decide the matter, and may unmask the designs and expose the fabrications of those who have an overweening confidence in their seeming numerical strength, and show them that the Republican party are not yet so entirely extirpated as not to be able still to brave "the peltings of the pitiless storm" which an extravagant opposition may raise against it.

FALLING CREEK.

For the Journal.

BLACK RIVER NARROWS.

At an adjourned meeting held in Clinton, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, in pursuance of a Resolution passed at a meeting held in Lisbon, on the 23d day of March, 1848, for the purpose of improving the Narrows of Black River, and removing the obstructions in said river, (it being represented that the Chairman of the former meeting was dead,) on motion, Dr. Thomas Bunting was appointed Chairman of the adjourned meeting. A majority of the Commissioners, viz:—Messrs. John D. Beatty, John Boykin, and William Faison, being present, requested that further time be allowed them to obtain the subscription lists that are now in circulation to effect said object, which will enable them to make a more accurate report. On motion the meeting adjourned, to assemble in Lisbon on Saturday, the 24th June next.

THOS. BUNTING, Ch'n.

Geo. W. Robinson, Sec'y.

RICHLANDS, Onslow County, May 10th, 1848.

Editor Journar—Dear Sir—Please say to the public, through the "Wilmington Journal," that the Post Master General has discontinued the Post Office at Market Place in this County, and that the mails addressed to that place will be opened and delivered by me as Post Master at Richlands, N. C.

B. S. KOONCE.

☞We notice from the Raleigh *Register* of Saturday last, that C. C. Battle, of the N. C. Volunteers, has authorized the Editor to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature from Wake County.

Hon. Edward Stanly has resigned the office of Attorney General of North Carolina.

The Iowa *Gazette* camplains that the Hudson Bay Company is making encroachments upon that State. The article asserts that the Company has formed settlements and erected posts thirty miles within the borders of Iowa, and demands that the United States shall dispoess the intruders.—*Charleston Courier.*

☞The following Mexican news is of so important a character, that we have devoted a much larger space in our columns to its details than our limits would seem to justify. It arrived here by means of the Charleston Courier's express on Sunday morning last.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 8—1 o'clock, P. M.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Scott has left Mexico for New York—Court of Inquiry adjourned and now sitting in New Orleans—Probable ratification of the Treaty—Arrival of the Steamer New Orleans—Later from the City of Mexico.

The U. S. steamer New Orleans, Capt. Edward Auld, arrived on Sunday evening from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on Wednesday, the 3d inst. The ship made capital passages both going and coming.

Gen. Scott and suit left the city of Mexico on the 22d ult., and arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday, the 30th. He immediately embarked on the brig St. Petersburg for New York, under a salute from Forte Conception. He was waited upon by the commander of the fleet and received a salute from the flag ship Cumberland. On Monday, the 1st inst., the St Petersburg was towed to sea by the propeller Thompson. In passing the store ship Relief and frigate Cumberland, their rigging was manned and three cheers given the old hero. On the 3d inst., the General exchanged visits with Com. Perry and was saluted by the flag ship Cumberland.

Among the passengers on the New Orleans, were Gen. Pillow and staff, Gen. Towson, Gen. Cushing and staff, Col. Belknap, Col. Childs, Col Duncan, Col. Withers, and a large number of officers.

So desperate at one time was thought the chance of bringing together a quorum of Congress, that the President had determined to exclude the States of New Mexico, Chihuahua and Yucatan in estimating the representation, so that a smaller number may constitute a quorum. Subsequent events led him to believe that a quorum could be obtained, and the President re-considered his determination.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

City of Mexico, April 26, 1848.

Gen. Pillow left here on Sunday, the 22d inst., with an escort of Louisiana Mounted men, under command of Capts. Fairchild and Ker. The night before he left he was serenaded by the splendid band of the 2d Infantry, and the next morning a large number of officers accompanied him some distance upon the road. The Court of Inquiry left on the 24th.

In my last letter I stated that Gen. Butler was to review the volunteers in the city on the 22d inst. The review was far more extensive than I was informed it would be, and came off on the plain fronting Molino del Rey. The divisions of Gens. Worth and Pillow, the former consisting of five regiments of infantry of the old line, a squadron of horse, and Col. Duncan's battery, now commanded by Lieut. Hunt, and the latter of the six regiments of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana volunteers, were reviewed, and the line when extended, was over a mile in length. This is the largest review that has been during the war, and all present confessed it was the most magnificent military display they had ever beheld.—A melancholy interest was added to the spectacle, by the display of the torn and battered colors of the 4th, 5th and 6th regiments of Infantry, as they marched by the General-in-Chief. On the 24th, the fine division of Gen. Smith was reviewed by the General in-Chief, and its manœuvering elicited the admiration of every military man present. These reviews were in anticipation of the possibility of a forward movement being soon required; and you will perceive by the enclosed general order, that the inspection of all the troops in and about the city is ordered on the 30th inst:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO,
[Orders 75.] Mexico, April 24, 1843.

1—The troops in the city of Mexico, at San Angel, Tacubaya, Chapultepec and Molino del Rey, will be mustered and inspected on the 30th inst.

The regular troops will be mustered by their respective regimental commanders—detached companies by company commanders; the volunteers at San Angel, by such staff officers at Major General Patterson's headquarters as he may designate; the 3d and 4th regiments Kentucky Volunteers, in the city, by Brevet Maj. R. C. Buchanan, acting Inspector General, and Capt. E. R. S. Canby, Assistant Adjutant General, respectively; the 3d and 4th regiments Tennessee, and 5th Indiana volunteers, at Molino del Rey, by Capts. Cady, 6th Infantry, W. Chapman, 5th Infantry, and B. Alvord, 4th Infantry, respectively.

The several officers designated to muster the troops will refer all classes on which they may desire information, to Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, acting Inspector General, and receive his instructions accordingly.

The duplicate "muster roll" will be forwarded by the inspectors to the Adjutant General U. S. Army, and the "muster and pay rolls for the pay department to Paymaster A. D. Steuart.

2—Paymaster A. D. Steuart and 1st Lt. P. V. Hagner are announced as the chief of the pay and ordnance departments with this army, respectively. All orders relative to their departments given by them, in the name and by the authority of the commanding general, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Major Gen. Butler:

L. THOMAS, Ass't. Adj't General.

In my last letter I stated that Col. Withers, of the 9th Infantry, had gone home on leave. I have learned since that he has tendered his resignation.

The letter of your Queretaro correspondent of the 23d inst., which I send you, is full of interest, and some of his information is important. The extracts from the message of Rosa to the members of Congress now at Queretaro, show that Pena y Pena, fully realizes the dangerous position of the nationality of the country, should the treaty not be ratified in season—and also shows an energetic determination to spare no effort to bring about peace. The passage in the conclusion of the message quoted by your correspondent, in which Rosa says—"and in order not to incur the terrible responsibility of losing the nationality of the country, the Executive will dictate extraordinary measures, which he never would have adopted if circumstances were not so very difficult and dangerous"—I presume refers to the intention of the President to decree that, in consequence of the condition of Yucatan, and other States, arrising from the war, a certain number (less than the constitutional quorum) shall form a quorum. It is probable he will have to resort to this measure, as it is understood here that several Congressmen, who are not willing to oppose the treaty by a direct vote, intend to defeat it by breaking the quorum, whenever the question is put.

The paragraph in the letter relative to the sermon of the Padre Sanchez is at this moment very important. It was supposed, that in consequence of the amendments made by the Senate of the United States to the clause of the treaty relating to the recognition of the Mexican church, in the territory proposed to be ceded to us, that the clergy would oppose the ratification of the treaty, or at least require that the clause be reinserted. Not so, however. Your correspondent is right in reprerenting the Padre Sanchez as the organ of the clergy, and a great majority of them favor the ratification of the treaty as it stands. The clergy of this city, fearing the inability of Pena y Pena to raise the force loan of $150,000 to $200,000 in Queretaro, for the purpose of assembling Congress and supporting the Government, (which, when translated, means for the purpose of bribing the factory Congressmen,) held meetings in the Cathedral to-day and yesterday, over which the bishop presided, for the purpose of discussing the propriety or expediency of advancing the sum required by Pena y Pena, and to-day they resolved upon loaning the money from the funds of the church. I understand the whole sum will be sent to Queretaro to-morrow. These facts, to my mind, settle the question as to whether the treaty will be ratified or not, in the affirmative.

The individual referred to as having been baptised with so much pomp at Queretaro, and who had the honor of having Pena y Pena stand at the baptismal font as his godfather, is, without a doubt, the Lieut. O'Sullivan, I have already spoken of as having resigned his commission in the 3d Infantry and gone to Queretaro to join the enemy. He is not a legal deserter, but all the dishonor of moral guilt will ever attach itself to his name.

The commissioners will not leave for Queretaro, until the 29th or 30th inst. In the meantime, the troops which are to form the escort are being inspected daily, and are being prepared to present a fine appearance, in point of clothing and equipments.

A few officers from the train from Orizaba, under command of Captain Howe, came in in advance to-day, and the train is expected to arrive to-morrow or the day after.

It is reported in town to-day that there is a quorum of Congress at Queretaro, but I cannot trace it to an authentic source.

Queretaro, April 23, 1848.

The Secretary of the Treasury expresses himself as follows in relation to the forced loan of $150,000 or $200,000, which will be employed exclusively by the Government to pay the necessary expense in assembling the General Congress, and for its support in this city for two months:

"You will perceive according to the advices published in the papers of the capital, how short a time there remains for us to ratify the treaty of peace, celebrated between our Republic and the United States of America.—In order that that treaty should be exchanged at Washington on the 2d of June, it is indispensable that it should be ratified at the latest, on the 15th of May next, and I doubt if it can be done if the Congress does, not get together immediately. A multitude of unfortunate circumstances have prevented, until now, a reunion of Congress, and the principal one has been the want of money to give the Senators and Deputies for their necessary wants in this capital. Government has made the greatest efforts to realize this sum but without success, and having expended all its resources, his Excellency the President has, in order to facilitate the meeting of Congress, resolved that all the capitalists and persons of easy circumstances in this city, shall, to assist the Government, under the title of a loan, advance a sufficient amount of money to pay for two months the *per diem* of the Senators and Deputies of the General Congress. Once a quorum has been assembled, Congress will dictate the necessary laws to create such funds and resources as the Government may want to continue its existence."

He concludes thus:

'His Excellency the President thinks that the salvation of the Republic imperatively demands the prompt meeting of Congress, and in order not to incur the terrible responsibility of losing the nationality of the country, the Executive will dictate extraordinary measures, which he never would have adopted if circumstances were not so very difficult and dangerous.

God and Liberty! ROSA."

The priest Sanchez, the clergy's organ in one of his sermons, preached on Friday night last, the 21st inst., (Good Friday,) in the Church of Santa Clara, at which the greater part of the members of the Administration, and of the members of Congress that is about to meet, were present: "Gentlemen—The only way to save the Republic, and—in pardoning the injuries you have received—to prove yourself Christians, is to make peace."

Yesterday an American officer, a deserter of the 3d Infantry of the line, was baptised in this city with great pomp. He had for his godfather the President of the Republic, Pena y Pena.

City of Mexico, April 27.

I wrote you yesterday, and enclosed a translation of a letter from your Queretaro correspondent, containing highly important information. Lest my communication may miscarry I now send you the original letter. Our commissioners have not yet received an answer to their communication to the Government at Queretaro relative to the escort. Gen. Butler, a day or two since, was requested by the Mexican Government to allow some Mexican troops to enter this city to take possession of a quantity of army clothing left in one of the convents when the Mexican army evacuated the city. Gen. Butler, instead of granting the request, seized the clothing. It would not now be surprising if the Mexican Government were to ask the arms taken in the different actions to be returned. It would be in keeping with the modest relation to the clothing.

The mail is in from Queretaro, and should there be a letter from your correspondent, I will endeavor to forward it by the Mexican Vera Cruz mail which leaves here at 10 o'clock to-night, an hour from hence. D. S.

Mexico, April 26, 9½ P. M.

I have just received a letter from your Queretaro correspondent of the very latest date, and hasten to give you a rough translation:

Queretaro, April 25, 1848,

The preparatory union of Congress have retaken their usual course, and few of the Deputies are wanting for a quorum. Queretaro, politically speaking, presents a most animated aspect, and nothing is talked of but peace.—In every quarter there are warm discussions upon this grand question. The most vehement party for war is, without doubt, the army, but it has fallen so slow in public estimation and is so numerically weak that it is doubtful if they can get up a *pronunciamento*, as it was publicly rumored here within the last few days they would.

Attention! To-morrow there is to be a meeting of the officers of the Artillery. The object of the meeting is not positively known. Some say that it is to deliberate upon the possibility of sending reinforcements to Gen. Landero; others say the meeting is called to pronounce against the Government, who have affected a loan to pay the Deputies and Senators, their *per diem* for the last two months, and who have done nothing for the army.

It was rumored to-day that the American Commissioners would be here this afternoon.

The *Charge d'Affaires* of France, Monsieur le Marquis de Renepont, is here.

Gen. Landero is, as you are aware, the general who signed the capitulation of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

Death of Turpentine Trees.—We learn that some doubts exist at the north, relative to the death of Turpentine Trees, an account of which appeared in the *Chronicle* of the 3d inst. There is, unfortunately, no mistake in this statement, unless falling short of a full detail of the calamity may be considered such. We have personal acquaintances who have lost trees in this way, and have undoubted statements of their dying in lots of five, ten, and as high as one hundred thousand. One gentleman had his trees boxed, which run very well, but after the first dipping they all died. This fatality among the trees has so far been felt more in Brunswick county than in any other quarter here, in which county alone the damage is estimated at $100,000.—They still continue to die, and no one can calculate the extent to which the destruction may arrive. No satisfactory knowledge of the cause has been obtained, nor any remedy found.—*Commercial, yesterday*

A Pelican.—A friend, writing from Smithfield, informs us that an *African Pelican* was killed on the 2d inst., at the mill pond of Mr. David Smith, four miles from Smithfield, in Johnston County, which measured nine feet from point to point of wings, and nineteen inches from the top of its head to the tip of its bill. It was perfectly white, except the wings, and the down on the neck was as soft as velvet. On the 3d some fifty or sixty persons had the pleasure of seeing this most singular of all the tropical birds.—*Raleigh Standard.*

☞We are compelled, from the otherwise crowded state of our columns, to give the foreign news in a very condensed form. We give the cream, however:—

From the Baltimore Sun

ARRIVAL of the STEAMER CAMBRIA.

Seven Days Later from Europe—The French Elections—France all Quiet—Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs firm, &c.

The steamer Cambria, Capt. Harrison, arrived at her wharf at Jersey City at an early hour on Sunday morning, after a passage of fourteen days from Liverpool. We have received the following dispatch from our correspondent at New York:—

New York, May 14—10 P. M.

The steamer Cambria arrived at an early hour this morning, at her wharf at Jersey City.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, and brings seven days later intelligence from Europe than that brought by the Britannia.

The news is important and interesting, and I forward you a summary of the intelligence by her.

The French election passed off quietly, the moderate party being every where in the ascendant.

The English money market, although fluctuating, was generally firm. The consols were selling at 82¼.

A letter from Lord Shrewsbury states that the Pope, on receiving the Envoy from the United States accredited to Rome, said:—

"I shall be extremely happy to enter into a treaty with so great a nation, especially with one in which the church has nothing to fear from the government, nor the government from the church."

Political affairs on the Continent continue the same.

Commercial matters appear to be generally, though gradually, improving, notwithstanding the ticklish state of affairs throughout Europe, and the political agitation in England and Ireland.

Battle between the Danes and Holsteiners.

Altona, April 24.—Intelligence has been received of the taking of the towers of Schlesswig by troops of the Confederation, after an engagement which lasted from 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Easter Sunday until 11 o'clock at night.

The fortification on which the Danish artillery was placed, was taken by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. After the battery had been silenced by field pieces Schlesswig fell into the hands of the Confederation. The conflict was most bloody.

The Danes having a strong position, done great execution with their artillery. The Danes had from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The force of the confederation army was greatest, but they were not all engaged. The loss of the Prussians, as far as ascertained, from unauthenticated accounts, is about 3,000 in killed and wounded. The loss of the Danes is not known, but probably, having fought comparatively under cover, is not very great.

Spain.—In Spain matters are steadily progressing towards an outbreak. The utter absence of all constitutional government must soon provoke the people to a rebellion, however attached to their present form of government.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a letter thro' Mr. Bulwer to the Spanish ministry, and his advice gives such umbrage to Narvaez's cabinet that Duke Sotomamon sent a letter back to Mr. Bulwer, with strong expressions of rudeness and contempt.

Advices from Madrid indicate that a month will not expire before a serious outbreak. Business is at a stand.

Portugal.—Portugal seems on the eve of some serious movement. Publications are extensively circulated, in which are canvassed the abdication of the Queen in favor of her son, a new dynasty, and even a Republic. The latter form of Government, after discussing the question in very inflammatory language, is declared best, and it is asserted that the nation desires it.

Germany.—Deplorable accounts from Baden have been received. The insurgents intimated that they wished to capitulate to the force sent against them, but would treat with none but the General in command, unless General Gagern advanced from Schliengen, which the insurgents had evacuated, to Gandern, which they occupied. The General stepped from the ranks to parley with the rebels. The chivalrous warrior exhorted the rebels to obey the voice of the law, but they refused to listen to his counsels, and as he retired was most treacherously shot and mortally wounded by three balls.

In Prussia public attention is absorbed in the Schlesswig and Holstein war, and the approaching elections were not expected to pass peaceably.

Vienna was tranquil at the latest dates.

Ireland.—Nolle prosequis have been entered on the bills of indictment against O'Brien, Mitchell, and others, on account of informalities. Other indictments are to be made out.

The following address has been issued to the friends of Ireland in America, dated Dublin, April 22:—

"*To Irishmen in America:* You have recently resolved to convene a convention of the Irishmen of the United States and the two Canadas, to be held at Albany on the 3d Monday in the month of July. I approve entirely of that convention, and I look to it for results the most important to this nation; but I consider the time fixed for its convocation too late, and the place proposed at New Orleans as defective.

"Events in Ireland will not allow us to wait for your aid until late in August, as wait we must till then, if you do not meet before the end of July.

"The government with which we are cursed and destroyed, are using every art and artifice to drive us into a premature revolt whilst we do not yield them the vantage ground by rashness. Neither must we lose it by retreating. Every event apparently goes to prove that they will not yield peacefully the demands of this kingdom for self-legislation and self-taxation.

"Ireland cannot, must not, yield. This is our real position, which I expose to you thus plainly, because I desire you to be equal to the occasion now presented to Ireland. Summon, therefore, your Convention Summon it quickly. Organize the contributions you propose to levy for Ireland. Lose not a day in this good work. Remember, for every hour you lose, Ireland may lose a generation.

"We do not want you to fight our battles We have men enough still for that, but unhesitatingly ask you to place whatever share of your worldly goods that are superfluous to you at the service of Ireland.

(Signed) Thomas D'Arsy McGee.

"P. S. The council of three hundred, which will assemble here before many weeks elapsse will constitute a power with which you can properly correspond."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(PER STEAMER CAMBRIA.)

At Mark Lane on Monday, the 24th inst, wheat rose 1s. American was sold at 49 to 51s per quarter. Flour is unchanged. Corn is with limited sales at 25 to 30s per quarter. Subsequently, the market was steady, with an improved demand and upward tendency. Cotton was quiet. Low and middling qualities were about ¼d below last quotations, but fair Uplands continue at about 4¾; fair Orleans, 4¾; fair Mobile, 4¾d. Sales for the week, 30,940 bales.

A fair business was done in cured provisions. Beef, 76s 6d to 90s. Bacon, active at 40s to 72s 6d. For middlings, 22 to 26s. Shoulders and hams are in fair inquiry, at from 40s to 50s. Dry salted, 26 to 36s. Cheese has advanced 44s 6d to 51s. Lard has declined 6d per cwt, and is quoted 36s 6d to 38s 6d for ordinary, to 45s for extra. Sugar, from 6d to 1s higher. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice is firmer on account of unfavorable weather. Sales larger of Carolina at 16s to 17s 6d. Prices of metals have receded. Turpentine 7s. Tobacco is in fair demand.

At Manchester and Yorkshire an improved feeling continues in cottons and woollens.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

Tuesday, May 9, 1848.

In the *Senate*, petitions presented, and reports made.

A resolution previously offered by Mr. Johnson, of Md., calling for information as to whether there are officers serving in the army, whose nominations have not been submitted for the confirmation of the Senate, was called up.

Mr. Allen doubted the propriety and constitutionality of the call.

Mr. Johnson referred to the fact of Major Gen. Pillow, Brig. Gen. Cushing, and others, having been commissioned by the President, during the recess of Congress, as he had a right to do; but the failure to submit these names for the action of the Senate, rendered it incumbent upon the Senate, in defence of its own power, and the honor of the country, that it should proceed in the matter.

Mr. Allen regarded the call as irregular, and in conflict with the rule enjoining secret sessions upon all such information.

The resolution was laid aside.

A message was received from the President in obedience to an order giving further information relating to the condition of affairs in Yucatan—which was ordered to be printed.

The bill providing for an armed occupation of Yucatan, was taken up.

Mr. Lewis considered that inasmuch as this Government had deprived the Mexican Government of the power of protecting this portion of its territory, it was incumbent upon us to afford temporary aid—and offered a substitute for the bill, carrying out his views.

Mr. Niles spoke at length in opposition to the whole measure, as a question of war, to result in the acquisition of territory.

Mr. N. having concluded, Mr. Cass obtained the floor, when the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, a discussion took place on the re-consideration of a resolution to pay a company of Texas cavalry for the losses they sustained in being called into service by Col. Curtis, but who were dismissed before arriving at the rendezvous. Finally, the resolution, after amendment, was passed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Mr. Cobb, of Ga., in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill, for admitting the State of Wisconsin into the Union.

Several amendments were proposed relative to the boundary, and a debate took place. But without taking the question, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 10.

In the *Senate*, the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Johnson of Maryland, was resumed, (calling upon the President for information about the nomination of Gen'l Pillow, &c.,) and Mr. Johnson replied to the remarks of Mr. Allen, but, before he had concluded, he gave way to a motion for the special order.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to enable the President to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan.

Mr. Cass spoke at much length in support of the bill as it was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts rose, and

On motion of Mr. Breese, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

In the *House*, the vote on the resolution authorizing the Clerk to receive proposals for binding was reconsidered, and the resolution referred again to the Committee on Accounts, with instructions to inquire into the printer's arrangements for doing the binding.

The remainder of the day was spent in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Cobb of Georgia in the Chair,) upon the consideration of the bill for the admission of the State of Wisconsin; which was reported with amendments, but before final action could be had, the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 11.

In the *Senate*, unfavorable reports from various Committees were read and concurred in.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to en

orders have been given to our navy to proceed to Yucatan for the protection of the inhabitants; and if so, to communicate a copy of such orders to the Senate.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, the day was occupied in Committee of the Whole (Mr. Sims in the Chair,) with the consideration of a bill on the private calendar, proposing to remunerate the legal representatives of Benjamin Hodges, deceased, for a slave captured by the enemy in the late war with Great Britain. The debate upon this bill took range into the question whether it is proper, in legislation, to recognise slaves as property. Mr. Tuck of New Hampshire led off in opposition, and was seconded by Mr. Giddings in the close of the session. Mr. Rhett, Mr. Burt, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Chapman, and others, also took part in the discussion. The Committee rose, however, without coming to any vote upon the bill.

Mr. Brodhead made an effort to introduce a joint resolution to amend the constitution of the United States; but, it being objected to, At 3 o'clock, p. m., the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, May 15.

In the *Senate*, after routine business, Mr. Rusk addressed that body on the subject of the appointment of General Pillow and Cushing, in opposition to the resolution calling upon the Executive for information on the subject.

The Yucatan bill was then taken up, when Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate in opposition to taking even temporary possession of the country—said that we had nothing to gain, but a great deal to loose—that Yucatan was not important to us with a view to the control of the Gulf of Mexico—that we might afford the white inhabitants the means of escape to Cuba or anywhere else; but beyond this he would not go. After some conversational debate between Mr. Cass and Mr. Calhoun, the bill was informally passed over, Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, having the floor for to-morrow.

In the *House*, on motion of Mr. Harralson, the rules were suspended for the purpose of enabling him to move that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill "to refund money for expenses incurred, subsistence and transportation furnished for the use of volunteers, during the present war, before being mustered into the service of the U. S."

The Committee were accordingly so discharged, and the bill was taken up, read the third time and passed, under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House the aggregate amount of exports and imports during the three quarters of the year 1847 and 1848, ending the 31st of March: also showing the amount of specie exported and imported, breadstuffs and provisions of all kinds, and cotton exported during said period, showing separately the amount of each exported to and imported from England.

Mr. Bayley proposed to amend by adding, "And that the secretary of the Treasury be also required to report to this House the whole amount of agricultural products, and products of the forests of this country, from 1824 to the present time, together with the exports and imports of specie for the same period."

Mr. Stewart accepted the modification, and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, a resolution was adopted, to close debate on the Revolutionary Pension Bill in half an hour after again going into committee of the whole thereon. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 16.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Douglass reported the House Bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, without amendment, but it was re-committed to the Committee on Territories for some immaterial alterations.

The bill from the House to refund monies advanced by States for transportation and subsistence of volunteers, previous to being mustered into the service, was read twice and referred.

The consideration of the Yucatan bill was then resumed, and Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate. He did not believe that the government had the power to assume the character of a "great almoner," and to decide upon cases of humanity, as connected with the nations of the earth. But as to the question of policy involved in this measure, he believed the time had arrived when the United States were called upon to assume a substantive and decided position upon the principle involved in the declarations of Mr. Monroe.

He should therefore discuss the question as one of policy solely, and if the objects of humanity were subserved thereby, it would be because they were incidental thereto, and not because they form the basis of the measure itself.

He should take the information communicated by the President for what it was worth, and no more. He had recommended no precise course of action—he had simply given certain information, leaving it to Congress to adopt such measures as in their wisdom they might deem proper and necessary.

He reiterated, to some extent, the views given yesterday by Mr. Calhoun, as to the state of things under which the declarations of Mr. Monroe were made, and that the object of Mr. Canning was to ascertain whether the great commercial interests of Great Britain would be best promoted by the policy of the Allied Powers, or the policy which was finally suggested. It was, after full deliberation by the British government, that the communication to our government was made by Mr. Rush.

When Mr. Bagby had concluded, the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Jefferson Davis, as modified, so as to include the preamble of Mr. Lewis, and it was negatived by yeas and nays, 5 to 26.

The bill was then, at the suggestion of Mr. Clayton, passed over until to morrow, in consequence of the number of Senators absent, and with the general understanding that the final vote shall then be taken. Executive session. Adjourned.

In the *House*, a number of bills, not of general interest, were reported from committee, and read twice and referred, and some others, before reported, were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Hunt, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for certain marine hospitals. Read twice.

Mr. Moses Hampton, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations for certain rivers and harbors. Read twice.

The bill making appropriations for revolutionary and other pensioners, was again under consideration in committee of the whole, reported to the House with amendments, the amendments concurred in, and the bill passed.

The House receded from its amendments to Senate bill amendatory of the act relating to the franking privilege, and to reduce the rates of postage; and the bill accordingly stands passed.

From the Delaware Express, Delhi, N. Y.

Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills.—Although not particularly friendly to patent medicines, we must confess that we have become a convert to these pills, having had an opportunity on some two or three occasions to test their efficacy. For a gentle medicine, one or two will be found mild though effective. Where *bile* or other impurities have accumulated, and more thorough medicine is required, a does of three or four of these pills taken on going to bed, will be found affectual in cleansing the stomach and restoring the bowels to a healthy state. We speak from experience; and take pleasure in commending the pills to the public.

From the Boston Daily Times.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.—Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

[35-2t.]

MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, at the M. E. Church, by the Rev. Mr. Crietzburg, Mr. Alexander McRae, Jr., to Miss Maria Elizabeth Chambers, all of this place.

In this county, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. George Fennell, Mr. John W. Taylor, of Duplin county, to Miss Phebe Caroline, daughter of Mrs. Ann Fennell.

In Charleston, on Wednesday evening, 10th inst., by the Rev. Whitefoord Smith, Mr. Thos J. H. Goodwin, to Miss Sarah Ann DeGaffarelly, daughter of the late Augustus DeGaffarelly, both of Charleston, S. C.

In Raleigh, on the 3d inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. Robt. Paine Waring, of King William Co., Va., to Miss Augusta E. G. Henry, third daughter of the late Hon. L. D. Henry.

In Wake county, on the 20th inst., Mr. William Rogers, to Miss Mary Guion, daughter of Col. E. P. Guion.

In Lenoir county, Mr. John Joyner, to Miss Sarah A. Wooten daughter of Council Wooten, Esq.

In Newbern, Mr. David S. Willis, to Miss Elizabeth L. Benners.

In Greenville, Mr. Zeno H. Green, to Miss Emily Davis, daughter of James Davis, Esq.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Mood, Mr. Jesse Decker, to Miss Sabra Powers.

In Cumberland county, on the 6th inst., by Rev. John Depo, Mr. E. Turlington, merchant of Fayetteville, to Miss Mary Jane Wright.

In Cumberland county, on the 9th, by Rev. E McNair, Col. K. Murchison, to Miss C. W. McNeill. Also, on the 10th, Mr. D. Geddie, to Miss Elizabeth McPhail.

DIED.

In this town, on the 5th inst., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Eliza J. Savage, aged 23 months.

In Cumberland county, on the 24th ult., Mrs Flora Ann McKethan, wife of James McKethan, Esq., in her 49th year.

In Orange county, very suddenly, on the 26th ult., Mr. Thomas Faucett, aged 58 years.

Near Trenton, Jones county, on the 13th ult., Daniel Andrews.

In Salisbury on the 3d inst, Mr. John Murphy, merchant, aged about 70.

In Rowan county, on the 28th ult., James Owens, Esq., aged about 50 years.

At Monroe, Union county, on the 27th ult., Mr. Hugh Stewart, Clerk of the County Court, aged about 54.

In this County, on Riley's Creek, on the 9th inst., Miss Harriet Caroline Vann, daughter of Wm. H. Vann, Esq. She died of consumption, after an illness of 7 months and 3 days. Though afflicted deeply she murmured not, repined not, but was humbled, changed through grace divine, and could say:—"Our *light* affliction, which is but for a *moment*, *worketh* for us a *far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory*." She died in peace, and the cheering hope of immortality threw its radiant beams upon her passage to the tomb. Amid her sufferings, in view of the bright scenes of glory beyond, she could fully adopt the language of the afflicted Job—"I would not live always."

"And who would live always away from his God,
Away from yon Heaven, that blissful abode,
Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains,
And the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns?"

May her afflicted relatives and friends prepare to meet her in that better land!—*Com.*

In Brunswick county, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Hannah Lewis, wife of Mullington Lewis, in the 61st year of her age. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last 40 years of her life; she has left a family and a large circle of friends to mourn her death.

Bright is that land, sweet is that home—
Here would my feet no longer roam.
I leave these earthly bowers and go
Where streams of living waters flow,
In yonder world of glory.—[*Com.*

At his residence in this County, on the morning of the 10th instant, after a long and painful illness from Congestion of the Lungs, Capt. Jas. Moore, in the 64th year of his age. The deceased was for many years a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and judging from his deportment, which is our only criterion, his piety was of the most commendable order. It would be useless to indulge in a panegyric of praise to portray the virtues of this good man. It is true that he is gone from among the living, and though many tears will be shed upon a recurrence to his memory, it is a consolation to know that this is not our abiding city, and that the deceased left this troublesome world full of blessings, years, and honors. During his long and painful illness, his neighbors and friends, much to the satisfaction of his afflicted family, paid every necessary attention; and I trust that his disconsolate widow and children may bear this afflictive dispensation of Providence not as those "who mourn without hope." In all the varied relations of the head of a family, nothing short of his whole duty was performed; and often will his grave be moistened by the dew drops of sincere affection. When we consider the deceased apart from the family circle, he is not found wanting in any of those noble and generous impulses which bind man to man by the strongest ties;—his rare practical ability and economy, united with his plain republican simplicity in the management of his business, enabled him to acquire wealth; nor was it ever used in a single instance to the oppression of the needy or destitute. During his whole life he was unremitting in his attention to the sick, and particularly to that class who were unable to employ a physician, his hospitality was of that genuine cast which can be better appreciated than expressed, and though plain and unassuming in his manners, he was truly entertaining and agreeable, having always at his command an inexhaustible fund of humor, for the entertainment of those for whom he had a particular regard. When such men pass away from among the living, we experience a great loss; but we should cheerfully reconcile ourselves to the fiat of Him who ruleth all things according to his own good pleasure.

"The grave, the grave, that couch of rest—
There hopes long loved and cherished,
Must moulder in its dark recess
'Till all, 'till all, have perished."—*Com.*

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the people of Duplin, and particularly his pupils, that he cannot at present leave home, as his doing so would be at a sacrifice of all he is worth in the world. He expects to take the same route again on the 25th of October next, should he be alive.

Inasmuch as it is represented in New Hanover that I owe $1600, if those who hold claims against me will come forward I will settle with them.

C. C. STANLAND.

Strickland's Depot, May 12, 1848—[36-2t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a PIANO, *of the very first order*; as to brilliancy of tone and beauty of workmanship it cannot be excelled. It was made by Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who stand pre-eminent as manufacturers. Persons wishing a first rate instrument will please call on the subscriber. Terms will be made easy.

S. J. CARROLL,
at WM. SHAW's Drug Store.

May 17th, 1848.—[36tf

TOBACCO—TOBACCO.

8 boxes of low price Tobacco, North Carolina growth and manufacture. For sale by

m19] WM. A. GWYER.

COFFEE.

50 bags Coffee. For sale by

m19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHISKEY.

25 bbls N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by

m19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 18.

Bacon—The stock of Bacon is only moderate. See quotations for rates current. A lot of 4,000 lbs. Western Sides sold at $6 50 per cwt.

Grain—Some 4,000 bushels of Corn has been received since our last report, the principal part of which has been taken by dealers at 48 and 50 cents, cash and time. One cargo has proceeded to another port, not being willing to take present quotations. 100 bushels, cargo of schr. Wando, from Maryland, at auction this morning, brought 50 cents, and the balance of the cargo, undamaged, was taken at 47½ cents per bushel. Received from Washington 900 bushels Cow Peas, part of which have changed hands at 48c. per bushel, time. *Meal*—Sales at 70 cents.

Lard—Prices firm with light sales at quotations.

Lime—Sales at 70 cents.

Lumber & Timber—Sales River Flooring Boards at $8 and $9 50.—Wide Boards at $5 50; and Scantling at $5. Mill Timber is without change, with moderate sales. Shipping Timber $8 a $8 50—sales slow.

Molasses.—There has been no arrival since this day week.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has receded some little since this day week. The receipts in the meantime have been very light. We quote for current rates as follows: Yellow dip $2 10 a $2 15; hard $1 10 a $1 12; and new Virgin dip $2 50 per barrel. Sales Spirits Turpentine, country distilled, at 25 a 25½c., and town made at 26c., and $2 for the bbl.—Tar is in good request, and prices rather better. We quote at $1 37½ a $1 42, with but little arriving. Sales No. 3 Rosin at 55 cts.

Shingles—Have gone down still lower.—Sales at 90c. a $1 12 per M.

Staves—See quotations.

Freights—Continue scarce, and rates have ruled lower than last report. See table.

The water courses are low, and produce finds its way to market very slow. Business generally dull, and the money market somewhat tight.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 16.—A mixed lot of 105 bales of Cotton was sold yesterday, 64 bales at 6¼, and 41 bales at 5c. No change in other articles.—*Obs.*

CHARLESTON, May 17.—COTTON—There was very little done in this article yesterday. Sales 250 bales from 5¾ to 6¼c. No change in price.

RICE—About 150 tierces were sold at $3 and $3 1-16th per hundred.—*Courier.*

NEWBERN, May 16.—*Naval Stores*—Sales of several considerable lots of Turpentine have been made since our last publication at $2 for Dip and $1 for Scrape, but the market has a downward tendency, as the foreign advices were unfavorable. The scarcity and low price of freights to New York, help to sustain the price of Dip. We quote dip at $1 80 a $1 90. Scrape, 90 a 95c. New Virgin, $2 25. TAR—No sales to report—would bring $1 35.

Bacon—A sale of several thousand pounds assorted, including a little Lard, has been made at 6¾ cents.

Lard—May be quoted at 8½ a 9c.

Corn—Not abundant, $2 40 a $2 50.—*Repub.*

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, P. M.—There is a slight improved feeling in the Stock market, and sales are to a fair extent.

Not much doing in Flour; the market is dull, and inquiry moderate Small sales of Pennsylvania brands at 6 a $6 12½, as to quality; and Western at 5 87 a $6. Corn Meal 2 31 a $2 37.

The receipts of Grain are light. Sales of prime red Wheat at 1 40 a $1 43. Corn is steady, with sales of yellow at 50 a 51 cents; Oats at 40 a 43 cents; Rye at 78 cents.

There is a fair inquiry for Provisions, and prices firm. Groceries is steady, and prices unchanged.

Whiskey is dull at 21 a 22 cents per gall.

The Cotton market exhibits no change.—The finer qualities are in better request.

NEW-YORK, May 13.—Sales North County Turpentine for export, at $2 50 per 280 lbs—market steady and firm. Sales 1000 bbls Wilmington Rosin at 80c, delivered; 1800 North County, afloat, 65; 1000 a 1500 bbls Tar, at $1 87½ not delivered; 200 bbls Spirits Turpentine, 35c, 4 mos; and 200 in lots as wanted, at 33, 34 and 35, cash, and 36 a 37, 4 mos.

[Teleg aphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW-YORK, May 16—P M.—There is a good feeling in stocks, and the market firm. Exchange on London 10 a 11½ per cent. prem.

The supply of Flour continues to increase, and the market is duller. Sales of Genesee at $6 a $6 25; Southern is held at $6 25.—About 4,000 bbls in all sold to-day. Oswego nominal at $6.

Wheat had a downward tendency, and only in request for milling purposes. There is a steady demand for corn—sales of yellow at 58 a 59 cts; 5,000 bushels sold at this price

The cotton market is quiet; prices remain unchanged; the finer grades in better request. Provisions and Groceries steady.

Whiskey dull at 21 a 22 cents per gallon.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—The flour market, to-day, exhibits no change in price; there is, however, not much disposition to buy. A sale of 100 bbls mixed brands Howard Street, at $5 68¾, and subsequently 500 bbls more at $5 75, which latter price holders generally are firm in asking. The supply and receipts are moderate. City Mills are scarce—held at $6 25 Susquehanna held at $6. Rye flour $3 87½. Corn Meal 2 37½ a $2 50, with small sales. The receipts of Grain continue light; sales of good to prime red Wheat at $1 38 a $1 43. White Corn 42 a 43 cents, and yellow 47 a 48—with sales. Oats plenty, and sales at 35 a 38 cents. Rye 78 a 80.—Nothing doing in Cloverseed. The Provision market is steady, but not active; small sales of Mess Pork at $10 25 and Prime at $8 25. No. 1 Beef $9 50, and Prime $8. A sale of 130,000 lbs bright sides at 4 a 4¼ cents. Bacon in moderate request; we quote shoulders at 3½ a 3¾; sides 4¾; sales of hams at 5 a 6c. Lard in bbls, 6 cents, and in kegs 7 a 7¼.—The Grocery market is steady—not much doing. At auction, to-day, 139 hhds Porto Rico Sugar sold at 3 95 a $5 35 per 100 lbs.; 40 bbls do. at 4 75 a $4 80; 120 hhds Muscovado do. 4 30 a $4 75; 89 tcs. do. $4 75; 65 tcs. N. O. clarified do., (part common) 3 55 a $5 90; 36 hhds do. (common) 3 a $3 55.—Also, 30 casks Porto Rico Molasses at 24c. per gallon. Whiskey dull at 22½ a 23½ cts.

Baltimore Daily Sun.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

May 11—Brig Nonpariel, Brewer, Norwich, Conn., to DeRossett, Brown & Co.
Schr Napoleon, Smith, Providence, to A. Martin.
13—Brig Watson, Watson, St Thomas, to G W Davis.
Brig David Duffell, Collett, Boston, to do.
15—Schr Wando, Helm, Baltimore, bound to Charleston, put in in distress, having sprung aleak off Frying Pan.
Schr Tioga, Collins, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
16—Schr Volant, Whitehurst, Middleton, N C, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr. Marion, Morse, Little River, to G. W. Davis.
Steamer Rowan, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to J C Latta.
Steamer Henrietta, Evans, from do. to J. Banks.
17—Steamer Gov. Graham, Peck, from Fayetteville, to J. & W L McGary.
Schr. Pactolus, Brown, from Washington, to J. & W. L McGary.
Schr. Sam. Hyman, Styron, from Middleton, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr. Lady Whitby, Patridge, from North Counties, to captain.
18—Schr Samuel R Jackson, Adams, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh & Co.

CLEARED

May 12—Schr Mary Eliza, McCumber, Lockwood's Folly, N C, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, by R W Brown.
Schr Eveline, Pope New Bedford, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
15—Brig John Crosby, Nelson, Boston, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
15—Brig Maria, Willard, Bristol, R I, by R H Stanton & Co.
Schr Olive, Smith, New York, by E J Lutterloh & Co.
Schr Jeroleman, Goslee, Philadelphia, by Harriss & Russell.
17—Schr Prudence, Coombs, Hartford, Conn., by W B Giles & Co.
18—Brig Orb, Davis, Matanzas, by E Dickinson.
Brig B A Tuft, Norton, Cardenas, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by J Banks.
Schr G W Davis, Briggs, N York, by G W Davis.
Schr Lucy Ann, Leighton, Philada., by E J Lutterloh & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	10
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders.		a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	4½	a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 00	a	1 25
BEESWAX—Per pound.	20½	a	22
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	10 00	a	10 50
Do Prime,	7 00	a	10 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	48	a	50
Meal,	70	a	
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6½	a	7
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	8
COTTON—Per pound, none.			
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound.	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	36
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	37½
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,		a	7 50
Fayetteville,	6 75	a	6 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	75	a	80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8½	a	9
Western,	7½	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel		a	70
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50
Wide, do.	5 50	a	
Scantling,	5 00	a	
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	6 50
Shipping Timber, non	8 00	a	8 50
MOLASSES—West Indies,	18½	a	19
New Orleans,	21½	a	23
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	12 —	a	13 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	5 —
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 *pounds.*			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 10	a	2 15
Virgin Dip, new	2 50	a	
Hard—	1 10	a	1 12
Tar,	1 37½	a	1 42
Pitch,	90	a	
Rosin—No. 1.	—	a	
No 2.	60		70
No 3.	50	a	55
Spirits Turpentine,	25	a	26
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 14
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel, none		a	
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	48	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Prime,	9 00	a	10 00
Fresh,		a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a	86
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	—	a	—
Liverpool—sack,	1 20	a	1 37
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	90	a	1 12
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	31	a	33
Gin,	32	a	35
Whiskey,	28	a	30
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	10 —	a	11 50
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	9 —
Dressed,	8 00	a	10 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans, none		a	
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7
St. Croix,	6	a	6½
Loaf,	11	a	13
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,		a	3 00
Malaga,	—	a	—

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	17	a	20
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	30
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	
Lumber, per M.,	$3 50	a	4 50
TO PHILADELPHIA—Turpentine, per bbl,	20	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	—
Tar, per bbl.	20	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	4 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	50	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " " New York, " 1 " "
" " " Boston, " 1 " "

Notice.

THE citizens of the town of Wilmington are requested to hold themselves in readiness for the arrival and reception of the remains of the lamented Captain J. H. K. Burgwin, which may be daily expected to arrive at this place from Charleston, having left New Orleans on the 2d instant—and also to unite with the Military on that occasion in the exhibition of that respect and courtesy due to the memory of departed worth.

The Captains of vessels in Port are also requested to hoist their colors half-mast on the occasion.

JAMES T. MILLER,
May 12, 1848] Magistrate of Police.

ORDER No. 11.

Head Quarters, 3d Brigade, 6th Division North Carolina Militia,

WILMINGTON, 8th May, 1848.

THE Brigadier General in command of this Brigade, having been informed that the *remains* of the late Captain J. H. K. BURGWIN of the United States Dragoons, are daily expected to arrive here; and deeming it right and proper that they should be received and treated with that respect due to one who fell in his country's service, hereby directs that the Field Officers of the 30th Regiment, the Commissioned Officers of the Upper and Lower Division of the Wilmington Militia, together with the Music attached thereto; the Clarendon Horse Guards, and the Brigade staff, will all hold themselves in readiness, at a moment's warning to receive said remains, and to escort them to their last sad resting place.

By Order of
L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen.
Commanding 3d Brigade.
WM. N. PEDEN, Aid-de-Camp.
Wilmington, May 12, 1848—[35-tf

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers.
JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

BACON—BACON.

10,000 lbs Bacon, daily expected per L. P. Smith, part of it free from bone; for sale at lowest market prices, by cask or retail, by

m19] WM. A. GWYER.

N. C. HAMS.

10,000 lbs N. C. Hams. For sale by

m19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

CORN FOR SALE.

Several hundred bushels of Corn in store. For sale at 50 cents per bushel, retail, by

m19] G. W. DAVIS.

FEATHERS.

For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

DR. ALEXANDER D. MOORE,

HAVING located himself at Kenansville, Duplin county, for the purpose of pursuing the practice of medicine in its various branches, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country. He may be found at his office at all times when not professionally engaged.

May 19, 1848—[36-tf

WINDOW GLASS.

50 Boxes, assorted sizes, 8x10, 10x12, 12x15 14 x 10. Just received and for sale low at the old stand Drug Store.

PAINT BRUSHES.

15 doz. of the finest quality, assorted sizes, at lower prices than the common BRUSHES usually offered for sale. Varnish brushes, Blenders, and Grainers.

DAILY EXPECTED,

150 Kegs White Lead, pure extra and No. 1. ALSO, a fresh supply of Drugs, Chemicals, &c. &c.

Orders from Physicians and country merchants promptly attended to.

May 17, 1848.—[36] WM. SHAW.

NEW YORK Furniture Warehouse!

FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which for beauty or workmanship, he will guarantee to be *superior* to any ever yet brought to the Southern Market, and at the most *reasonable prices.*—Among his stock can always be found:—

Marble and plain top Bureaus,
Egyptian and White Marble top Centre Tables,
Marble top Washstands,
Wardrobes and Sideboards,
Sofas, Divans, and Couches,
French Bedsteads,
High and low post Maple Bedsteads,
Windlass and Trunnel Bedsteads,
Walnut and Mahogany stuffed Rockers,
Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs,
Writing Desks of every description,
Ladies Work Tables, Quartette Tables,
Ladies Sewing Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat Nursing Chairs,
Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables,
Common Walnut and Cherry Tables,
Night Cabinets and sick Chairs,
Portable Writing Desks,
Ladies Work Boxes,
Cribs, Cradles, and Children's Chairs,
Butlers Trays, and Towel Racks,
Settees, cane and wood seats,
Office Chairs and Cushions,
Large cane back Rockers,
Cane and wood seat Stools of every size,
Maple Chairs of every description,
Common Chairs in any quantity,
Looking Glasses, Cotts, Mattresses, and Pillows, &c. &c. F. CLARK.

Any article of furniture manufactured at short notice.

☞ Furniture packed safely for transportation.

May 19, 1848—[28-6mis

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of

ELLIS & MITCHELL,

for the transaction of a General Grain business.

It is their intention to keep always on hand, *Corn, Meal, Homony, Horse Feed, Peas, Beans, Hay, Oats, &c., &c.*

Office, Lord's building, opposite Wessel's dock.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
B. F. MITCHELL.

2,000 bushels Corn now on hand and for sale.

April 29, 1848—[34-tf

JUNIPER SHINGLES—50,000 Juniper shingles, for sale by

March 3 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

LIME—1000 barrels Lime, for sale by

CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

LIME—Thomastown Lime, in lots to suit, for sale by D. W. WOOD.

MESS Pork, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda Biscuit, Pilot Bread—just received and for sale by E. J. BERNARD.

MOLASSES—20 hhds. prime retailing Cuba Molasses, for sale by E. J. BERNARD.

a7

SALT—2000 bushels heavy Alum Salt, for sale March 31 by McKELLER & McRAE.

TOBACCO—25 boxes Tobacco, old brand and quality, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHARFAGE—Persons wishing to land Turpentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce, can find room by applying to

Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

400 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

April 21, 1848—[32

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, Sands' Iodide, do, just received and for sale by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m5] Druggists and Chemists

COW PEAS!—COW PEAS!!—600 bushels Cow Peas, received per Rail Road.

m5] For sale by D W WOOD.

CORDAGE—10 Coils assorted Sisal Rope, for sale by McKELLER & McRAE.

COFFEE—40 bags prime Rio Coffee; 15 bags prime Laguira Coffee; just received and for sale by McKELLER & McRAE.

COW PEAS. COW PEAS.—2000 Bushels just arrived from Plymouth, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

FOR SMITHVILLE.—From and after this date the steamer Calhoun, Capt A: May, will leave the wharf, foot of Market street, every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, returning Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Passage 50 cents each way. Freights at vessel rates;—for freight or passage apply at the office of

CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

March 3, 1848—[25-tf

ICE.—The first cargo of the season has come to hand. Customers supplied at the Ice House. SHAW & REPITON.

March 24,—[28-tf

NOTICE

TO the debtors and creditors of Henry M. Foyles, dec'd, late of the County of New Hanover:—At March Term, A. D. 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, Letters of Administration upon the estate of Henry M. Foyles, dec'd, late of said county, were duly granted by said Court to the subscriber, who, at the same time, was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased, in due form of law.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, accounts, and demands against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred of recovery, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of this State in such

[Concluded from first page.]

hundred wool coats and jackets, and six thousand nine hundred cotton jackets; nineteen hundred wool, and seven thousand seven hundred cotton overalls; twenty-seven hundred flannel, and thirteen thousand seven hundred cotton shirts; fifteen thousand six hundred pairs of drawers; two thousand seven hundred greatcoats, seven thousand blankets, and eleven thousand pairs of bootees.

If the volunteers and new regiments went to Mexico without the proper supplies, that was the fault of those who commanded them. Gen'l Butler, I understand, was specially directed to superintend the organization, equipment, and movement of the volunteer force. It was his business, not mine, to see that they were properly clothed and supplied; and neither he, Gen'l Patterson, nor Gen'l Marshall, had any right to take for their commands the supplies I had placed at Vera Cruz for Gen. Scott's old regiments.

For the new regiments I had made timely arrangements, and would have sent to Vera Cruz, in November, a large supply of clothing; but I received, in October, a report from Capt. Irwin, (the acting quartermaster general of Gen. Scott's army,) dated at the city of Mexico, the 27th of September, of which the following is an extract: "I have now a thousand people "engaged in making clothing. The quality "of the material is not so good as our own, "and the price, on the average, is 50 per cent "higher; still, supposing the road between "this and Vera Cruz to be entirely open, I "think the government will lose little, if any "thing, by purchasing here. I shall be able "to fill, in a very short time, every requisi- "tion which has been made on me, with clo- "thing, which, though not exactly of our uni "form, will be comfortable and good."

This information, sir, was from a man who not only knew how to supply an army, but putting into requisition all the resources of the country around him, but was better qualified to command a large army than most of your generals in the field. The report of Capt. Irwin delayed my action here; but, in December, I ordered from Philadelphia a supply of clothing sufficient for the whole army, regulars and volunteers.

To enable me to do this, I have been obliged to apply, on my own responsibility, three hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars of the funds of the quartermaster's department to the purchase of clothing, and to authorize purchases to be made on credit, which have been paid for by bills drawn on me at ninety days, which I have accepted—hoping that Congress, by making an appropriation, will enable me to meet them by the time they become due.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

The Hon. WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, April 17, 1848.

SIR: I have received the extracts from Gen. Scott's letter to you, dated the 24th of February, complaining of the want of means of transportation, of supplies, and of funds from the Quartermaster's Department; in consequence of which, he informs you, he was embarrassed and delayed in his operations, as well in the attack on Vera Cruz as in his movements afterwards; and I have to state, in reply, that delays did occur in the movement upon Vera Cruz which were most vexatious, but which were not occasioned by any neglect or omission on my part, or on that of any other officer of the department, as a detail of the facts will show. The memorandum from the War Department for the Quartermaster General, alluded to by General Scott, fixed the number of transport ships for his expedition at forty-one, viz: twelve for the volunteers, ordnance, and supplies, from the Atlantic; five for surf-boats or lighters; ten to go out in ballast for troops on the Gulf of Mexico; and fourteen to be supplied by the officers of the quartermaster's department at New Orleans and on the Gulf That number, I take it for granted, was determined upon by Gen'l Scott himself, or by the War Department, with his assent; as I have not understood that he at any time objected to the number as insufficient. He complains that the ten in ballast for troops were not sent, and that the embarcation was delayed thereby, "in whole or in part, from the 15th of January to the 9th of March."

Colonel Stanton informs me that the order to charter those ten vessels was countermanded in consequence of a letter from me, dated at Brazos Santiago the 27th day of December, which was read by General Scott before it was sealed, and to which he added a postscript.—The General no doubt relied upon those vessels. I expected them; for I believed they would be chartered and on the way before my letter could be received; but so boisterious was the season, that I thought it unsafe to trust to their arrival, and made my arrangements as if they had actually failed; which fact I reported to General Scott, as well as I now remember, either through Capt. Wayne or the late Capt. Hetzel.

It will be seen by reference to the memorandum referred to, that twenty-seven vessels were to be sent from the Atlantic with troops, supplies, and in ballast. Not one was sent in ballast; but there were actually fifty-three ships, barques, brigs, and schooners, sent with troops and supplies. It was expected that I should furnish fourteen ships. The department actually furnished at New Orleans, Brazos, and Tampico for the army, before it took up the line of march into the interior, one hundred and sixty-three vessels, some of which made several voyages.

I submit a copy of a report from the late Captain Hetzel, (marked A,) dated at the Brazos the 21st of February, 1847, which shows what had been done by the department up to that time. Of the 102 vessels contained in that report, five were from the Atlantic—four only of which had reported there, the other had been wrecked. I also submit paper marked B, which is a list of vessels chartered at Tampico, to transport thence troops, horses, and mules.

Under the most favorable circumstances, much time would have been required to organize so extensive a transport service; but, owing to the drenching rains throughout the month of January, the ships and other vessels chartered at New Orleans could not be prepared and sent to sea as rapidly as was desirable, and the frightful northers described by Gen'l Scott in his letter of the 12th of January, 1847, and mentioned in many of his subsequent letters, delayed their arrival at the Brazos and Tampico, as well as the movement from those points. The time lost from these causes alone, may be fairly estimated at from twenty-five to thirty days. But a measure of Gen'l Scott, which he seems to have overlooked in summing up his difficulties, produced not only embarrassment and increased expense, but delays more injurious to the service than the want of ten ships promised from the Atlantic, even had others not been substituted in their place. It was the change in the destination of the Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Massachusetts, and Virginia regiments. Had the two former been sent direct to Lobos, and a regiment already at Tampico been left there for the defence of the place, and the regiment replaced by the Mississippi regiment been left with General Taylor, double lighterage would have been avoided at a time when lighters were not abundant; delay would have been prevented; and six ships, that were rendered comparatively useless, would have been available for the campaign, the places of which had to be supplied. Had cutters or pilot-boats been despatched to cruise off Cape San Antonio, with orders for the North Carolina, Massachusetts, and Virginia regiments to proceed direct to Sacrificios, double lighterage, as well as the transports for the troops that replaced them, would have been saved.

General Scott certainly had the right to change the destination of those regiments; but not you or I, is responsible for the embarrassment, increased expense, and delay occasioned that change.

As to the complaint of the want of funds, you were aware that the appropriations were nearly exhausted—the small amount available I was obliged to use so as to preserve the credit of the department; and I made the only arrangement in my power for the supply of funds, by authorizing the officers of the department to draw on me without limit. The service, I know, was carried on with as little embarrassment as ever attended the service of any army in a foreign war.

The complaint of General Scott in regard to clothing is fully answered in my report of the 18th February last, which will be found in Executive document No. 56, page 250, to which I respectfully refer.

General Scott complains that not more than half of the surf-boats he required came at all; and of the seige train and ordnance stores, only about one-half had arrived when the Mexican flags were replaced by those of the U. S. at Vera Cruz. The science and valor of the army, he says, had to supply all deficiencies. The result shows that he had surf boats and stores enough: and one of his high merits as a commander is, that he never doubted the science and valor of his army, but made the best use of both. He had invaded a country with sources sufficient to support large armies against us: he availed himself, with great ability, of the resources of the enemy. This, I know, you and the President expected him to do; had he failed to do so, or had he doubted the science and valor of his army, he would have proved himself unfit for the high trust confided to him, and those who placed him in command would have had a heavy account to settle with the country. But his complaints are entirely groundless, as he, in his cooler moments, I have no doubt, will admit. He is one of the best informed military men now living; but it would puzzle him to show a single instance in the military history of the last two centuries, in which an army, whose *personnel* and *materiel* had to be collected from so vast a territory, was as well appointed and supplied as his army has been. The glorious results of his campaign are a sufficient answer to all his complaints—results so astonishing, that the faithful chronicler of the events as they occurred, will probably be considered rather the compiler of fables than the relater of facts.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, THOS. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War, Washington city.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, April 18, 1848.

SIR: Since my letter of yesterday, I have received a report from the principal quartermaster at the city of Mexico, dated the 20th of March, from which I make and submit for your consideration the following extract:

"I am happy to inform you that this army (the army under Gen. Butler,) is well supplied with clothing, camp, and garrison equipage. At Vera Cruz there still remains for issue or transportation to the interior a good supply of the above articles."

This is a fine commentary on the complaints recently made to you of the delinquencies of the said department.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

The Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War, Washington city.

ANECDOTES IN YUCATAN.—The heart bleeds at the following recital of atrocities which have been committed in that distracted country. It is furnished by Don Justo Sierra, the commissioner of Yucatan now in Washington—a gentleman of education, and a nephew of a distinguished Mexican, who was formerly driven from his country on account of his liberal principles, took refuge in Texas, whose destiny he shared, and whose revolution he promoted:

Horrible atrocities committed by the savages in Yucatan.—During the seige of Valladolid, the savage Indians proposed that commissioners should be sent out to them to treat for peace. The parish priest of that city, a young eclesiastic of unblemished conduct and well-known piety, (Dr. Manuel Sierra de O'Rielly, a brother of Don Justo Sierra, the present commissioner of Yucatan at Washington,) was nominated for that purpose, together with the chief of police, and two other respectable citizens. Dr. Sierra had acquired, by his charity and benevolence, a wide-spread popularity with the Indians of the city and its vicinity; and the most happy results were anticipated from the mission. Two days were passed in pacific conference with the savages; after which, they committed the unheard-of brutality of assassinating him and his colleagues in the church. Their lives were feloniously taken in reward for their (perhaps) indiscreet confidence in the integrity and honor of a race, who, alas! are too well known for their perfidy.

After the city of Valadolid fell into the hands of these barbarians, there were found within its suburbs one hundred and seventy-seven women and children who had been left without the means of escape. They were all brought into an enclosure, or fenced lot, where, to the sound of music and obscene songs, the women were publicly violated; and, after prolonged torments, which lasted thirteen hours, they were all murdered.

The venerable curate of Guaima, who had been 53 years among the Indians—during the whole of which period his life had been devoted to their service—was forced from his bed, where he was prostrated by disease, and was dragged to the belfrey of the church in which he had for many years ministered to their spiritual wants, where he was ignominiously hung to the bell-rope.

More than 30,000 men, women, and children, who were without any means of defence, have been assassinated in the frontier settlements and villages. The most horrid acts of atrocity have been committed by the relentless savages—acts more frightful in their character than those which attracted the wrath of a just and offended God against the accursed cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. *Such are the citizens, who*, as expressed by some of the public presses, *are vindicating their political rights* by an insurrectionary movement!!—*Union, 6th inst.*

Rev. William G. Brownlow, of the Jonesborough (Tenn.) *Whig*, writes from New Orleans (where he is on a visit) to that paper, giving an account by no means flattering of the Crescent City. He devotes a page of the *Whig* to the description. We give a specimen:

"New Orleans is 'a head and shoulders taller' than any city I ever was in. Nay, it is 'a pole and compass' deeper in the sinks of iniquity than any city I ever was in. The devil operates here upon a large scale, and really has his *barracks* here, together with the most of his *recruiting officers*.

"Rev. Dr Clapp, of this city, has delivered a sermon, in which it is made to appear that there is *no hell* in the next life in which to punish sinners! This is an important discovery, and revives the drooping spirits of thousands here, who know that, if the vulgar notion of hell in the next life be true, they will have to pay for the roast. It is more important to the inhabitants of New Orleans to have the doctrine of *hellfire* and *future punishment* done away with than of any other city I was ever in!"

Levi Woodbury.—The N. O. Delta says: "From all we can learn it is not improbable that Judge Woodbury will get the vote of this (Louisiana) State in Convention. We understand that Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama and Florida, are also committed in his favor."

Hon. S. W. Downs.—Senator Downs arrived in the city yesterday from Washington city. We regret to learn from the Courier of last evening, that he was summoned home by the intelligence of the death of an only child, and the dangerous illness of his wife.

Major Bliss arrived at Baton Rouge last Sunday from the north, where he had spent most of the past winter.—*N. O. Pic. April 26.*

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."—This eloquent line which Bulwer puts into the mouth of Cardinal Richelieu, is likely to become quite popular. Its application can be very appropriately perverted. Gen'l Scott attempted to use this dangerous weapon, and he fell a victim to its potency. His "hasty plate of soup letter" almost annihilated him. He, however, went to Mexico and redeemed himself. But before the Court of Inquiry (not acting upon the proverb that a burnt child dreads the fire,) he has taken up his pen again and completely destroyed himself—for the Presidency. So with Henry Clay. He has proved the magic power of the pen. He has written an address to the Whigs of the Union, which his friends lament and his opponents rejoice at. There is all the weakness of age mingled with all the conceit of egotism in it. Henry Clay says he is the man for the crisis, and he is the only man that can save the country. Although against his inclinations, he will run again. Henry Clay, in this address, has been attempting to put into practice a sentiment of Macchiavelli—that words were given to us for the purpose of concealing our ideas. Henry Clay would feign make the people believe that he does not wish to be a candidate for the Presidency, and that he is not ambitious, whereas we think that he would rather lose his right arm than not be a candidate, and that ambition goads him to his purpose.—*Democratic Union.*

Confession of an Irish Peasant.—Luke M'Geogham being at confession, owned among other things, that he had stolen a pig from Tim Carrol. The priest told him he must make him restitution. Luke could'nt; how could he, when he had eaten it long ago?—Then he must give Tim one of his own. No; Luke didn't like that—it wouldn't satisfy his conscience,—it would not be the downright identical pig he stole. Well, the priest said if he wouldn't, he'd rue it, for the *cerpus delictum*, Tim's pig, would be brought forward against him at the final reckoning. "You don't mane that, father?" Indeed, but the father did "And may be Tim himself will be there too?" "Most certainly." "Och, then, why brother about the trifle this side the grave? If Tim's there, and the pig's there, sure I can make restitution to him *then* you know.

Monthly Magazine.

A Curiosity.—A correspondent ("S. S.," at Bulleville, N. Y.,) writes,—"There is now living at Adams Centre, Jefferson county, N. Y., a lady sixty-two years of age, Mrs.——, I saw her in January last, and a printed card I received from her reads as follows:—"MRS. ——— weighs 404 lbs, measures round the arm next the shoulders 24 inches, round the calf of the leg 23 inches round the waist 4 feet 8 inches, round the body when sitting 7 feet 6 inches. Height 5 feet 4 inches. She enjoyes good health and appetite."

From the N. C. Regiment.—We learn from a letter received in this place from Monterey Mexico, that the Court of investigation adjourned on the 10th ult., and that its decision will not be probably made known until sent to Washington City. Company A. have presented a sword to Lieut. Pender, bearing this inscription: "Presented to Lieut. Jo. S. Pender by his Company as a token of their respect and confidence in him as a commander. August 16, 1847:" The sword is represented as a most elegant one.

Tarboro Press, Saturday.

Rogues—The Store of our worthy citizen, Amos Jessup, was broken into on Monday night, and a considerable amount of goods taken off. There was some appearance of a disposition to fire the house. A man named Butts has ben lodged in jail, and has disclosed the names of others concerned in like nefarious plots. Some miserably executed counterfeit coin were found with him, besides goods, but none of Mr. J's goods.

Fayetteville Carolinian, Saturday.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths;	Cravats and Stocks;
Drab D'Ette;	Carpeting, a good supply;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Irish Linen & Lawns;
Blue, black and gold mixed Sattinetts,	Bleached and brown Shirting;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	10 4 bleach'd Sheeting;
Bl'k satin and fancy Vestings;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Marseilles Vesting;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
White and plaid Linen Drill;	8-4 brown damask do
Brown and Slate Linen Drill;	8-4 white do do
Fancy, plaid, and striped Cotton Drill;	Damask Table Covers;
	30, 32, & 34 inch Scotch Gingham Umbrellas;
	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

New style of plaid Silks;	Crape Lisse;
Fullard do	Colored Tarleton;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plain black do	Plaid & striped do
Bombazine, large supply;	Jaconet and Cambric do;
French Robes;	Bonnets, new style;
do Habbits;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do Collars;	Wreaths and Flowers;
Ginghams, well assort'd;	Muslin Skirts;
do Lawns;	Black and colored silk Fringe;
Colored Borages;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Black do	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Black & white English silk Hose;
Silk Warp do	do raw do
Borage Shawls;	Bl'k, colored, and white Cotton Hose;
do Scarfs;	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Cravats;	Clasps, Beads, and Tassels;
Edgings and Insertings;	
Fancy spring and summer prints;	
Silk & Cotton Parasols;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to the large and well selected stock of goods purchased from Mr. Latimer, we are receiving by the late arrivals from the North, a stock that cannot be surpassed for beauty, quality and price in the Wilmington Market. We assure our friends and the public, that no pains will be spared on our part to merit their patronage; and we feel confident that all that is required to obtain it is a call from them and a careful examination of our stock. We will be prepared in a few days to offer for sale:

500 pieces assorted prints.
200 " printed Muslins and Lawns.
20 bales brown Domestics, ¾ 4-4 5-4 and 6-4.
10 different styles Bleached Shirting.
Brown Drills, Cotton Osnaburgs.
All kinds of Linen Goods.

A large and well selected stock of Fancy Goods Hosiery of all kinds, Gloves, Ribbon, Bonnets, the most fashionable style, and very low, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

A fine lot of sugar now landing.
HOLMES & HAWES.
March 3,

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!—25 barrels New York Whiskey, in store; 10 do Brandy; 5 do Gin; 5 do Rum. For sale by
a21 WM A GWYER.

10 BALES Blue and White Spun Cotton.
[M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

WHISKEY.—50 barrels N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 23.]—An Act to change the location of certain light-houses and buoys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to change the location of the following named light-houses, directed to be built by the act of the last session to wit: From Telless point, on the Hudson river, to Tarrytown point, on said river; from Galveston island to Bolivar point; from Long Island, in Savannah river, to the knoll connected with Cockspur Island, in the said river; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to substitute a dumb beacon, instead of a light-house, if he shall deem it best for the public interest, from Santee river to the outer point of Bull's island, at the entrance of Bull's bay; and that the buoy authorized by the said act, to be placed at the entrance of Bull's bay, shall be placed at such point as the collector of the port of Charleston, South Carolina shall direct.

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
President of the Senate.
Approved April 8, 1848.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 24.]—An Act relating to the collection district of New Orleans, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the city of Lafayette, in the State of Louisiana, shall be added to and included in the port of entry of New-Orleans; and that the office of surveyor for the city of Lafayette be and is hereby abolished.

Approved April 14, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No 25.]—An Act to authorize the issuing of a register to the brig Palmetto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the brig Palmetto, formerly a vessel called the Roger Bontemps, but now owned by Moses D. Hyams, S. B. Barnard, James Vidal, and A. H. Abraham, of the State of South Carolina; and which said vessel, having been condemned at Charleston, in said State, in consequence of injuries sustained at sea, was purchased by them; and which they have repaired and refitted for sea again: *Provided*, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owners, exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Approved April 19, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No 4.]—A Resolution tendering the congratulations of the American to the French people.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France, upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit this resolution to the American Minister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French government.

Approved April 13, 1848.

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—[34tf

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Agent in Wilmington, L. H. PIERCE, Book-Seller, who will deliver to subscribers free of Postage. [32tf]

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

PHILOCOME OIL, Beef's Marrow, Cassada Oil, Liquid Hair Dye, Maccassar and Bear's Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Jockey Club Ambergris, Bouquet de Caroline, Jasmin, Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Soap, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Soap, Lily White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the
ROCK SPRING HOTEL,
now opened under the superintendance of
—ALFRED ALDERMAN.—

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.
October 22, 1847. 6-12m

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH,
Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.
ROBERT D. HONG, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.
D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

MARBLE MONUMENTS.

TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.
Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.
WM. WELLS.
Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,

CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, twedes, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders, white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.

A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.

HARDWARE.

Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad. till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hoes.

Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash*.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
April 21, 1848.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at the last Term of New Hanover County Court, an Inspector of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS takes this method to inform those persons who may have any business in the above line to be transacted, that he will at all times be pleased to receive their custom. He hopes, by strict attention to business entrusted to him, that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞Orders addressed to him from the country promptly attended to. J. E. BUNTING.
March 24, 1848—[28-3m

A Question

FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make *more per cent* on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;	
Wistar's Balsam	Do
Bailey's Syrup	Do
Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	Sands' Sarsaparilla;
Sands' Iodide do	Bailey's do
Bull's do;	Wood's Sarsaparilla and
Wild Cherry Bitters;	Rowand's Tonic Mixture;
Bailey's Tonic Mixture;	Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge;
McMunn's Elixir Opium;	Bailey's American Vermifuge;
Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup;	Gray's Ointment;
Allen's Vegetable Comp;	Cheesman's Arabian Balsam;
Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	Thompson's Eye Water;
Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.;	Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha;
Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea;	Swaim's Panacea;
Indian's do;	Henry's calc'd Magnesia;
Indian Cholagogue;	Upham's Pile Electuary;
Balsam Liverwort;	Pease's Hoarhound Candy;
Scarpa's Accoustic Oil;	Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills;
also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills;	
Copaiba Capsules;	Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules;
British Oil;	Opodeldoc;
Bateman's Drops;	Carpenter's Extract Bark;
Godfrey's Cordial;	Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.
consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead: Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

CHLOROFORM:

A pure article, always kept.

CONGRESS WATER:

Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

LAMP SHADES & WICKS:

In variety. Fresh Sedleitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying in spring supplies, will find they can purchase fresh goods at low prices, and on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the State, the subscriber being desirous of maintaining the reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Drug Store. WM. SHAW.
March 17, 1848.

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
June 18, 1847 *Builders and Contractors.* 40-tf

FOR RENT.

THE HANOVER HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof